MONDAY, *November* 18. 1765. [NUMB. 1575.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The united Voice of all His Majeſty's *free* and *loyal* Subjects in AMERICA,—*LIBERTY* and *PROPERTY*, and NO *STAMPS*. N. YORK GAZ.

Laſt Week arrived at New York, the Earl of Halifax, Capt. Boulderſon, in 6 Weeks from Falmouth; who brought Prints to the 19th September; but we have received none later than the 14th.

LONDON, September 4. to Sept. 9.

AN Expreſs arrived this Morning, has bro't an account of the ſudden death of the Emperor of Germany, at Inſpruck:—His Imperial Majeſty was ſeized with a fit of the apoplexy, and fell into the arms of his ſon the King of the Romans, who was ſitting next him.

On Intelligence from Virginia that the diſcouragements thrown on their trade had determin'd them in a great meaſure to lay aſide the Cultivation of tobacco; it is remark'd that if that ſhould happen, his Majeſty's Cuſtoms will ſuſtain a loſs of about 20,000l. Sterling per Annum.

On the 8th of September, the Duke of York and the Hereditary Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick landed at Harwich. The Duke it is ſaid will ſoon ſet out on a third Tour to the continent, and the Hereditary Prince on a Tour to Italy, accompanied by Prince Henry Frederick. The Princeſs it is ſaid will remain in England till her Royal Conſort's Return.

Mr. Stanley is gone to Genoa, they ſay to execute a Commiſſion from the King of Great-Britain, relating to Corſica.

Excluſive of the Stamp Duties, very ſtrange petitions are ſaid to be received from the colonies, to obtain favourable alterations in the laſt Act for regulating the Poſtage of letters in America.

It is thought the continual diſputes in our American colonies, will induce an Auguſt Aſſembly, at their next Meeting, to new model their Syſtem of government, and enact ſome other laws relative thereto.

It was this morning rumoured, that Hoſtages would ſpeedily be inſiſted upon from a certain court, by way of ſecurity towards their future adherence to the ſtrict letter of the treaty, in no leſs than two different quarters of the Globe.

We hear that ſeveral petitions have been preſented to his Majeſty from the French, as well as Britiſh inhabitants of Canada; and alſo petitions and memorials, ſigned by a conſiderable number of the principal merchants of the city of London, all of which loudly complain of the arbitrary and oppreſſive proceedings of a certain American governor, and to which it is expected that ſome attention will now be paid.

Letters patent are ſaid to be making out to create the Hon. Mr. Grenville a Peer of Great-Britain.

It is ſaid a great Perſonage in the law has lately declared the Vice-Admiralty Courts in A——a, as they now ſtand, highly repugnant to the B——h conſtitution, and conſequently illegal.

In caſe the eccleſiaſtical preferments take place in North-America, we hear that the Rev. Mr. Cotton, of Brentwood, Eſſex, will be appointed to ſome one of them, on account of his being well acquainted with the cuſtoms and manners of the people in the ſeveral colonies,

The diſputes continually ariſing in the American colonies, joined to the ſtruggle which they make for independence, it is thought will induce the Britiſh Legiſlature to new modie their ſyſtem of government, and to allow them repreſentatives in the great Council of this kingdom.

We hear that a great perſonage in the new miniſtry has lately declared, that in caſe the cyder tax be removed, ſome other duty muſt be thought of to make up the revenues of the government.

It is ſaid that General Draper will ſoon be appointed to the command of a very important expedition.

Lord Mount Stuart, ſon to the Earl of Bute, was at Court on Friday: as fine a youth, and as accompliſhed, as ever returned from travel.

The new watch made for his Majeſty by Mr. Arnold, ſhews the time to a 300th part of a minute, winds up by one puſh of the pendant, and continues going during that time; all the holes in the watch are jewelled, and it is allowed by judges to be the compleateſt piece of workmanſhip in this kingdom.

Mr. Levinz, Receiver of the Cuſtoms, died on Saturday night at Kenſington; by which a noble poſt of 2000 l. per ann. and upwards, is vacant.

We hear that William Melliſh, Eſq; is appointed Receiver General of the Cuſtoms; and that John Huſke, Eſq; Member for Maldon, ſucceeds Mr. Melliſh as Secretary to the Treaſury.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

We hear the intended reduction of the land forces in America will not take place.

As an inſtance how much the American colonies are in earneſt to oppoſe the new ſtamp and other duties, we are informed ſeveral eminent Council are begun already to be retained, in behalf of the provinces of New England Virginia, and Maſſachuſetts Bay.

They write from Philadelphia, that ſeveral families are going to embark for the Dutch ſettlements on account of the late ſtamp-duty thinking it, as they ſay, more eligible than to live where they have ſo little ſecurity for their properties; and where they are governed by laws, in the making of which they have not ſo much as the poor conſolation of a conſent.

A report is calculated, that an attempt was lately made to aſſaſſinate a gentleman in a conſiderable Employment in our American colonies.

It is ſaid our Court will inſiſt, in order eff ctually to ruin the harbour of Dunkirk, that, excluſive of the demolition of the jetties, and the canal of Mardyke, ſome old ſhips of burthen, with ſtone ballaſt, ſhall be ſunk within the entrance of the harbour: a ſtep which will render that port, in a ſhort time, impoſſible to be repaired.

It is ſaid a certain great aſſembly will meet on Tueſday next, the 17th inſt.

A liſt of ſeveral great commoners is privately handed about, who, we are told, will be ennobled, previous to the meeting of an auguſt aſſembly.

We hear Colonel Bradſtreet will be included in the next promotion of land-officers, and be made a Major General.

We hear that Thomas Pitt, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has reſigned his employment.

Mr. Pitt neither is, nor has been lately expected, in town: it being certain he will ſtay ſome time in Somerſetſhire.

Yeſterday a gentleman of great fortune, near Cavendiſh ſquare, ſhot himſelf in the breaſt, and died inſtantly.

It is reported, that ten capital articles of impeachment will be exhibited againſt two great perſons, at the next meeting of a certain auguſt aſſembly.

Thurſday night the Lady of a Right Hon. Perſonage, attempted to ſhoot herſelf, on account of ſome loſſes at play, which ſhe did not chooſe ſhould come to the ears of her Huſband. Happily, however, the piſtol miſſed fire; but the ſnap alarming her woman, who was in an anti-chamber, ſhe inſtantly came in, and prevented any ſecond endeavour of executing the terrible purpoſe of her miſtreſs.

We are informed ſome very beneficial Alterations in the Mode of collecting his Majeſty's Stamp Duties in America, are now under the Conſideration of the Board of Treaſury, which will tend in a great Meaſure to reconcile this new Impoſt to our Fellow Subjects in the Colonies.

The late Mrs. Wolfe, the Mother of the brave General of that Name, has very humanely left the Reſidue of her Eſtate and Effects, after her Debts and Legacies are paid, to be diſpoſed of amongſt the Widows and Families of the Officers who were employed in the Military Land Service under her Son, General Wolfe.

PROMOTED. Michael Franklin, Eſq; of Halifax, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, in the Room of Jonathan Belcher, Eſq;

DIED. Sir Septimus Robinſon, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod,—Sir Thomas Denniſon, late a Judge of the Court of King's Bench.

Boſton, November 18.

The New-York Gazette of Thurſday laſt contains a very particular Account of the late Proceedings there, but as we have given a general Account thereof in our laſt Monday's Paper, we ſhall now only add to that Account, the following Particulars: There were two Parties in the Evening of the 1ſt of November, when they met every Thing was in order, a general Silence enſued, and Proclamation made that no Stones ſhould be thrown, no Windows broken, and no Injury offered to any one, all this was punctually obſerved. — The whole Multitude went to the Fort, and tho' they knew the Guns were charged, and ſaw the Ramparts lined with Soldiers, they intrepidly marched with the Gallows, Coach, &c. up to the very Gate, where they knocked, and demanded Admittance, and if they had not been reſtrained by ſome humane Perſons, who had Influence over them, would doubtleſs have taken the Fort, as it is ſaid there were 4 or 500 Seamen, and many others equally intrepid, and acquainted with military Affairs. But as it ſeems no ſuch Extremities were intended, after they had ſhewn many Inſults to the Effigy, they retired from the Fort Gate to the Bowling-Green, the Palliſadoes of which they inſtantly tore away, marched with the Gallows, &c. into the Middle of the Green (ſtill under the Muzzles of the Fort Guns) where with the Palliſadoes and Planks of the Fort Fence, and a Chaiſe and two Sleys, taken from the Governor's Coach Houſe, they ſoon reared a large Pile of Wood round the Whole, to which ſetting Fire, it ſoon kindled to a great Flame, and reduced the Coach, Gallows, Man, Devil, and all to Aſhes.

It is probable the Conductors of this Expedition intended the whole Affair ſhould have ended here; but while many of them were attending the Fire, a large Detachment of Volunteers making their Paſſage thro' the other Side of the Paliſades, went on another Expedition, and repaired to the Houſe (lately known by the Name of Vaux Hall,) and now in the Occupation of Major James, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery:—This Gentleman was one of thoſe who had unfortunately incurred the Reſentment of the Public, by Expreſſions imputed to him. It is ſaid he had taken a Leaſe of the Houſe for three Years, and had obliged himſelf to return it in the like good Order as he received it; it had lately been fitted up in an elegant Manner, and had adjoining a large handſome Garden, ſtored both with Neceſſaries and Curioſities, and had in it ſeveral Summer-Houſes; The Houſe was genteely furniſhed with good Furniture; contain'd a valuable Library of choice Books, Papers, Accounts, Mathematical Inſtruments, rich Clothes, Linen, Draughts, &c. and a conſiderable Quantity of Wine and other Liquors.—The Multitude burſting open the Doors, proceeded to deſtroy every individual Article the Houſe contain'd,—the Beds they cut open and threw the Feathers abroad, broke all the Glaſſes, China, Tables, Chairs, Deſks, Trunks, Cheſts, and making a large Fire at a little Diſtance, threw in every Thing that would burn—Drank or deſtroy'd all the Liquor—and left not the leaſt Article in the Houſe which they did not intirely deſtroy—after which they alſo beat to Pieces all the Doors, Saſhes, Window-Frames, Partitions in the Houſe, leaving it a mere Shell; alſo deſtroyed the Summer Houſes, and tore up and ſpoiled the Garden. All this Deſtruction was compleated by 2 o'Clock. The imagined Cauſe of Reſentment, operated ſo powerfully, that every Act of Devaſtation on the Goods of this unhappy Gentleman was conſider'd as a Sacrifice to Liberty.—Many Military Trophies, even the Colours of the Royal Regiment were taken and carried off Triumphantly.

——After the Stamp Papers were delivered up, it was agreed that Captain Kennedy ſhould be requeſted to take them on board his Majeſty's Ship Coventry; which he peremptorily refuſed, giving his Reaſons therefor, whereupon they were delivered to the Corporation, and depoſited in the City-Hall.

It is expected that in a few Days Buſineſs will be carried on in all public Offices as uſual, without Stamps.

On Saturday and Sunday Night laſt while the People were in Commotion, the Cannon on Copley Battery, and the King's Yard, were all ſpiked up, as were alſo many belonging to the Merchants, in order to prevent any Uſe made of them for obtaining the Stamps.

A certain Gentleman, who by his Dreſs is ſuppoſed to be an Officer on board one of His Majeſty's Ships of War, ſeeing the glorious Spirit of Liberty among the People, expreſs'd himſelf as follows: "Thoſe who deſire to carry the STAMP-ACT into Execution, ought to ſend to *Holland* for *Eraſmus* * for 'tis impoſſible for Fleſh and Blood to do it."

* *The Buſt of* Eraſmus, *in full Peſture, made of Copper, is erected on a ſtately Pedeſtal at* Rotterdam.

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated October 18. 1765.

THE Ship Planters-Adventure, Capt. Miles Cowley, this Morning arrived with the Stamps for the Government: The People here have followed your Example at the Northward, by ſhewing their Diſlike to it, and exhibiting the St—p M—r, the D—l and L B—te in the high Street; but they have not as yet committed any Outrages or gone to any Extremes as your News-Letters tells us have been tranſacted to the Northward; but as the Evening is near at Hand, and the Populace, or rather Mob, begins to appear, I am afraid the Night will end with a great deal of Miſchief."

Extract of a Letter from London, *September* 1765.

THE alterations at court, you will see by the London Gazette and the other papers, are gone to a moſt extravagant height, and they are not yet over. You may obſerve they are a heterogeneous compoſition from the old miniſtry and new hands from both houſes. The cauſe of theſe alterations I gave you ſome account of in my laſt; and from what has appeared ſince, the regency-bill turns out to have been the firſt matter of diſcontent between the ——and his miniſters. They had always perſuaded him him that it would be in vain to attempt paſſing the bill for ſettling the regency if the P. D. was inſerted as one of the three perſons in the King's power to appoint Regent, and the bill was brought into the Houſe of Lords in a very proper manner to be paſſed without her having ſuch a chance. The opinion of the Judges, which had determined that by the term *Royal Family* were meant *the deſcendants of the late and preſent King*, entirely excluded her. When the Commons took up the bill, it was very calmly aſked, after the firſt reading, What the P. D. had done to deſerve this affront? The queſtion remaining unanſwered was immediately ſucceeded by a motion that the Princeſs ſhould be inſerted, which was agreed to without oppoſition. In this ſtate the bill was returned to the Houſe of Lords, where it paſſed in its altered form as eaſily as the alteration had done in the Houſe of Commons. The K— was a good deal ſurpriſed at thus unexpectedly having his wiſh, and not a little piqued againſt his miniſters, who in this affair cannot be acquitted of having either followed the dictates of the enemies of the adminiſtration in croſſing the K—l will, or of being ſo weak or negligent as not to know their own ſtrength in parliament. Mr. G— and the D. of B— ſaw their errour, and began to take ſome meaſures to infuſe their party, which meaſures brought to light more to their diſadvantage. One ſtep they took to make their fall the ſofter was to leſſen the influence of Lord B. This was firſt done by attempting to get the K— to remove Mr. Stuart Mackenzie to another place of rather more profit than the place he had; the K— was eaſily perſuaded to it, and Mr. S. M. reſigned accordingly; ſome days paſſed before any meaſure was taken, and when the K— mentioned that Mr. M. ſhould be replaced as Mr. G— had propoſed, he found, to his great aſtoniſhment, that the place had been promiſed ſome time before to a gentleman that he could with no degree of honour overlook; by which piece of refinement in ſtate policy, the K— appeared to have perſuaded Mr. S. M. to reſign a place of profit given him for life, without having it in his power to make up the loſs. His M— was extremely vexed at this affair, and accuſed Mr. G— &c. with making him acceſſary to *moſt baſe and diſhonourable treatment which his ſoul abhorred.* The next ſtep which theſe falling ſtateſmen took to ſave themſelves was the old ſtale trick of Britiſh miniſters, threatening to reſign and leave their maſter without a ſervant in any ſtation over whom they had any power. His K— had in ſome meaſure expected this, and had holden frequent conferences with the D. of C— Lord B— and other ſelect friends, who were the cauſe of calling to court Mr. Pitt and that party; ſome of their friends you ſee are in; Mr. Pitt having no ſhare is certainly owing to his refuſal, which yet none who know him attribute to his moderation. Thus you ſee what a dilemma our good and patriot S—n was reduced to by deſigning and weak miniſters; the D. of C— ſhowed himſelf his moſt cordial friend, and his R. H's deportment throughout the whole affair is, with juſtice, highly applauded.

"The advocates of the falling party are very full of the virtue and abilities of Mr. Grenville, and *confeſs* that he was tired of being *a cypher, and acting to the will of a Favourite.* The friends of the new adminiſtration retort upon them, That it was criminal in any miniſter to be a cypher, and therefore the publick good required he ſhould be ſo no longer.

"The murmuring and diſcontent occaſioned by the late taxation in America is ſo great, that I ſhould not wonder if the preſent miniſtry took ſame meaſures to eaſe the colonies or ſet aſide the Tax-Act; it would certainly gain them the hearts of the merchants.

"Mr. Mawbey and Mr. Onſlow, two brothers of the turf and cockpit, and who were extremely vociferous both in the Houſe and out of it, in favour of Wilkes and that party, are now both ſilenced, one with a place, the other with Knighthood; C. J. Pratt too is dubbed a Lord, and Mr. Dowdeſwell, member for Worceſterſhire, one of the cyder counties, who ſpoke three hours againſt the Cyder-Act, and wrote a moſt flaming pamphlet, is alſo quieted. Oh, Patriotiſm! what a ſtroke haſt thou received by theſe promotions? not one great perſon left but John Wilkes and Humphery Coates, Eſquires!"

Philadelphia, November 7.

An agreement of the ſame kind with thoſe of the Merchants at New-York, relating to the importation of dry Goods, &c. from England, is now on foot here.

From Liſbon we learn, that they had advice there of Moſegong, a ſettlement belonging to the Portugueſe, on the coaſt of Barbary, being beſieged by a ſtrong body of Moors.

We hear from Georgia, that neither Stamp maſter nor ſtamp paper, had arriv'd there the 20th ult.

New-York, November 11.

Extract of a letter from a principal Houſe in England to a gentleman in New-York.—Warranted by the Publiſher to be genuine.

THE preſent Situation of the Colonies is really alarming to every Perſon who has large ſums to come from them.---We feel the force of the Act in a very ſenſible manner, being drove to our Wits End to pay our Tradeſmen agreeable to the Time their payment become due; and if a method is not taken, diametrically oppoſite to the former, you and we, and indeed every perſon of property muſt unavoidably ſink under the preſent Reſtrictions. The colonies, at this preſent moment, owe us One Hundred Thouſand Pounds and upwards, too large a ſum to be kept out of above two years, and no remittances; and though two veſſels are arrived at London from New-York, the whole remittance was a ſingle Hundred Pounds.---This is what we cannot bear, therefore are determined to ſtop our hands in the export way, and will not ſhip off a ſingle ſhilling's worth, but to perſons who can and will pay us. If this curſed Act is not repealed, we ſhall be great ſufferers, and our Manufacturers thrown on their pariſhes, for want of ſupport, whilſt people who employ'd them, will not be in a much better ſituation. The avenues of remittances are ſtopp'd with you, and trade, the Baſis and Foundation of England's Wealth, is intirely ſhut up. We dread the conſequence and know not to what fatality we are deſtin'd.'

Yeſterday was held the Market for *Home Manufactures* below the Exchange, when a great Variety of Articles were expoſed to Sale; but the Demand was ſo great, that every thing was immediately bo't up, as all ranks of people take a laudable pride in wearing what is made among ourſelves.--The Market will again be held on the ſame Day-Fortnight, and from theſe Beginnings, we hope ſoon to convince the moſt incredulous, that we are not ſo deſtitute of either Ingenuity, Materials, or public Spirit, as has been alledged.

Since our laſt ſailed for London, the Edward, Capt. Davis, with whom went paſſengers Major James and his lady.

The ſtamped paper that Capt. Davis lately bro't over is contained in 7 boxes, amounting to about one ton and an half; and if ſold agreeable to the act (d) its ſaid, would fetch more than that weight in ſilver.

Capt. Steel from Leith, on the 11th of October, ſpoke with the Schooner Induſtry, Capt. Davis from Boſton for Dominica, out 21 days. And on the 25th ſpoke with a Snow from Boſton to So. Carolina.

NEWPORT, *Rhode-Iſland*, Nov. 11.

By ſeveral veſſels from Charleſtown, South Carolina, we learn, that there was an exhibition in that place on the 18th ult. in token of a general deteſtation of the Stamp-Act, &c. A gallows was erected, on which the effigies of a Stamp-man, the Devil, & the head of Lord B—, in a Boot, were ſuſpended. On the gallows theſe words were affixed; *Liberty & no Stamp Act!* The Stamp-man hung in the center, with this advertiſement on his breaſt: *Stamp Paper ſold here for ready money only.* On his back, *He who dare pull this down, had better have a mill-ſtone tied about his neck, and caſt into the ſea.* At the back of the Stamp-man was placed the Devil, with this label in his hand, *Puſh on, Saxby, ruin your country, for money is your motive.* Lord B—'s head in a Boot graced the front, with theſe words round his neck, *Behold my countrymen, the juſt reward of a bad miniſter.* The effigies were exhibited on the gallows the whole day, to the great pleaſure of the inhabitants in general, then taken down and carted thro' the ſtreets until they came to the Stamp-man's door (where they ſuppoſed the ſtampt paper was lodg'd) broke his windows, then proceeded to the ſuburbs of the town, and conſumed the Effigies, amidſt the acclamations of a large concourſe of people.

George Saxby, Eſq; the South Carolina Stamp-Diſtributor, has reſigned that office.

At the late Exhibition of a Stamp-man's Effigies at Halifax, were affixed the following labels:—

On his Breaſt his Confeſſion, viz.

Behold me hanging on this curſed tree,
Example to thoſe who would Stamp-men be.
It was for the ſake of gain I took this place;
The more the ſhame. O pity my ſad caſe.
But was the author of this curſed Act
And what I ſay you may depend is fact.
But alas! the Devil is too ſly;
Inſtead of gain has left me here to die.
Whoſoever carries this away is an enemy to his Country.
What greater glory can this Country ſee,
Than a Stamp-maſter hanging on a tree.

On one Pocket the following.——B—'s Speech.

O mourn with me my poor and wretched ſtate:
I now repent; but alas! too late.
America I ſought to overthrow,
By ſtamping them to death, you all muſt know.
But Pitt o'erthrew my ſchemes, did me confound,
And brought my favourite Stamp-Act to the ground.

On the Stamp-man's right arm, *A. H.*
On a board, Lord B—, with Satan dictating him.

Weſtmoreland, September 24, 1765.

To the Hon. the Governor and Council of *Virginia*,

THE very great impropriety of acting in an office which at once requires the diſcharge of duties utterly inconſiſtent with each other, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary to give your Honours this timely information, that, after the Firſt Day of November next, We the underwritten Magiſtrates of Weſtmoreland find ourſelves compelled, by the ſtrongeſt motives of honour and virtue, to decline acting in that capacity; becauſe, from that period, the act for eſtabliſhing Stamps in America commences; which act will impoſe on us a neceſſity, in conſequence of the judicial oath we take, of acting in conformity to its directions, and, by doing ſo, to become inſtrumental in the deſtruction of our country's moſt eſſential Rights and Liberties.

[Signed by the Juſtices.]

PORTSMOUTH, N. Hampſhire, Nov. 15.

Laſt Tueſday morning departed this life in the 59th year of his age, *Thomas Wibird*, Eſq; Brother to the late Hon. *Richard Wibird*, Eſq; who deceaſed a few weeks ago. He has left by Will, together with other valuable legacies to his Friends, and the Church of which he was a member; £. 50 ſterl. to Harvard College, to be laid out in Books for the new Library, and £. 60 ſterl. for the encouragement of the Indian ſchool at Lebanon, Connecticut.

BOSTON, Nov. 18. 1765.

Laſt Week an Account was given of the good Conduct of thoſe who were concerned in exhibiting the Pageantry on the 5th of November Inſtant;---of the happy Reconciliation of two contending Parties at ſuch Seaſons,—of eſtabliſhing an Union between them;---and of a handſome Collection made for them by a Number of Gentlemen:---Since which the Chiefs agreed that the Money ſo collected ſhould be expended in an Entertainment; accordingly on Monday Evening laſt a very grand Supper, denominated The UNION FEAST, was provided at the Royal Exchange Tavern, to which were invited ſome of the principal Merchants in Town and other Gentlemen, who, to countenance this Unity between ſuch a great Number of Perſons that had been in Parties for a long Time, gave their Attendance.---The Conductors having diſcriminated the Company into ſeveral Claſſes, they took their Rooms and Seats reſpectively, and were elegantly entertained with a great Variety: After Supper, Loyal Healths were drank, followed by Toaſts proper to the Occaſion and preſent Day; while thoſe of the firſt Claſs were enjoying themſelves in Converſation, thoſe of the Claſs who had formerly been at Variance were joining together with Heart and Hand in flowing Bowls and bumping Glaſſes; and were ſo united as even to eradicate from their Memory all former Enmity.---The whole cloſed at Nine o'Clock in good Order.

—*Concordia Res creſcunt.*—

Monday laſt paſs'd thro' the Town from New-London for Piſcataqua, one or two Seamen, who informed, that they belonged to a Ship, Pierce Long, Maſter, which was bound from Antigua to Piſcataqua, but that ſaid Ship was caſt-away one Day laſt Week on Long Iſland, and that only the Men and the Rigging of the Veſſel were ſaved.

Capt. Atwood arrived here laſt Wedneſday in 5 Days from Halifax; but no ſtampt News-Papers have been received from the Printer there. It is tho't they are a Commodity of too high a Value for ſuch Perſons to deal in.

We hear it was only the Sloop A—t, which was burnt at Liverpool in Nova-Scotia, and not the Stampt Papers, as was mentioned laſt Week.

The Report of the Reſignation of the Stamp Man at Halifax is premature.

We hear from Connecticut, that the Petitions agreed on by the Congreſs, have been approved of by the General Aſſembly of that Colony, and ordered to be ſigned by their Committee and forwarded immediately to Great-Britain. The Reaſon of the Committee of Connecticut's not ſigning at New-York, was their being ordered firſt to Report to the Aſſembly. We hear the other Provinces are like to agree in the ſame Petitions. The ſeven Colonies which have already Petitioned are Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-Jerſey, Penſylvania, Maryland, and the Government of New-Caſtle & Suſſex on Deleware. The Commiſſioners from New-York agreed to the Reſolves and Petitions, but were obliged to Report to their Aſſemblies, from whence there is no Doubt they will be tranſmitted.

Friday laſt as one Mr. Peter Parker, of Roxbury, was taking a Barrel of Cyder out of a Cart, his Foot ſlip'd, and the Barrel falling upon his Breaſt, bruiſed him in ſuch a Manner that he died in about fifteen Minutes after.

Laſt Saturday departed this Life in the 28th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Katharine Lyde*, the amiable Conſort of Mr. *Edward Lyde*, of this Town, Merchant, and Daughter of *Joſeph Gooch*, Eſq; of *Milton*.—Her Remains are to be interred To-Morrow, at Four o'Clock, the Weather permitting.

We hear from Ipſwich, that on Wedneſday the 6th Inſtant, the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Dana*, was ordained to the Paſtoral Care of the ſecond Church in that Place. And,

On the ſame Day, the Rev. Mr. *Dean* was likewiſe ordained to the Paſtoral Care of a Church at No. 2. in the Province of New Hampſhire.

From the Maſſachuſetts-Gazette, *Nov.* 14. 1765.

BANKRUPTS.

Nathaniel Sanger, of Watertown, Taylor.
Elizabeth Richardſon, of Woburn, Widow.
Jabez Richardſon, of Woburn, Baker.
Samuel Stebbins, of Boſton, Mariner.

Yesterday arrived the Nova Scotia Packet, Capt. Green, from Halifax, which Place he left last Wednesday.

We hear from Stoughton, that on Monday the 4th of this Instant, Twenty Men went out in the Morning to Hunt after Squirrels, who returned the same Evening having kill'd 1563 of those Animals.

Yesterday Capt. Marshall arrived here from London, but has brought no later Intelligence from thence than what we have already received by the Packet: No Account of the Commotions in America, on Account of the Stamp-Act, had reached that Place when he came away; but that it was the general Opinion of the Merchants there that this oppressive Act would be repealed as soon as the Parliament met.

Great Uneasiness had arisen among the Pit-Men in the Coal Mines at Newcastle, on Account of the Scantiness of their Wages, and had refused to Work any longer, and not one Pit in that Country had been going for several Weeks, which had put a stop to almost all kinds of Business there; several Vessels had lain at Newcastle some Time, but were not able to procure their loading, others had returned to London in their Ballast.

The Captains Bruce, Scott, and Davis, were to sail from London for this Place in a few Days after Capt. Marshall, the latter in Ballast, no Freight being to be had.

By a Gentleman from Falmouth we are favoured with a London Print of the 19th and 21st September, but it contains few Articles worth Notice, the following are the most Material, viz.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 19. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Parker, Esq; Major-General of his Majesty's forces, in the room of Alexander, Lord Loudon, dec.

We hear that a gallant officer who lately arriv'd from America, has a most important proposal to lay before a great board, relative to the discovery of the north west passage.

We hear that Gen. Conway has sent 50 l. for the immediate relief of the sufferers by fire at Montreal.

It is said an account of some unjustifiable proceedings of the French at Senegal, has already been laid before the privy council.

Sept. 21. Letters from Dunkirk advise, that positive orders were received there from the court of France, to demolish all the works and fortifications of that place without farther delay, agreeable to the stipulations in the treaty of peace; and which is forthwith to be put in execution in the sight of the English commissaries.

'Tis confidently asserted that proposals have been made to a certain illustrious exile in foreign parts from some great men on this side the water, that his outlawry shall be taken off, on condition that he never employs his pen for the future in political or ministerial affairs, which proposition he nobly rejected, declaring that while he survives, his writings shall always be dedicated to the service of liberty and his country.

This day there was a grand board of treasury at the Cockpit, Whitehall, relating chiefly to affairs of the plantations.

We are informed the new stamp duty in America will occasion a farther delay in calling in their provincial paper currency, which, by a fresh clause in the act next session, it is said, will be regulated upon a new plan.

Orders are sent to Plymouth to work half a tide extra on the ships of war fitting out there, but their destination is not yet known.

It is said General Draper will soon be appointed to the command of a very important expedition.

There is at present a greater demand for dry goods from the West-Indies, than has been for some months past, from which it is imagined the late discouragements thrown on a certain lucrative trade are beginning to be removed. [*The demand from North-America, we imagine, does not increase.*]

Several armed cutters are now fitting out at Plymouth to be stationed in the gut of Canso and the Bay of Fundy in America.

Arrived at Dover, the Pratt, Freeman; and the Betsey, Bass, from Boston.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

At Warehouse No. 5. *on the Long Wharf*,

TO-MORROW, the 19th Inst. at XI o'Clock, A. M.

A Quantity of choice STARCH,

in Casks from 50 to 120 Wt. to be put up in Lots to suit the Purchasers.

☞ *The Sale to begin at* 11 *o'Clock.*

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On TUESDAY NEXT, *at the Shop lately improved by* William Tyler Kilby,

A Number of Brass Kettles, Fire Arms, Iron Ware, a Number of Check Shirts, English Goods, &c. &c.——

The Sale to begin at 3 *of the Clock, P. M.*

Nathaniel Appleton

Is now opening at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston, a great Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Season, just arrived in Capt. Marshall, which he will sell exceeding cheap for Cash only.

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire at the Heart *and* Crown,

Henry on the Bible, 6 Vol.	£	6	2 0
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 Vol.		6	3 0
Patrick & Lowth on the Old Testament		7	4 0
Prideaux's Connections, 4 Vol.		1	11 0
——— Life of Mahomet,		0	4 8
Spectator, 8 Vol.		0	18 8
Pope's Works, 6 Vol. a neat Edition.		1	7 0
Bland's Military Discipline,		0	9 4
Salmon's Grammar,		0	9 4
Hervey's Dialogues, 2 Vol.		0	6 8
Adventures of a Guinea, 3d & 4th Vol.		0	10 0
Ainsworth's Dictionary,		1	17 0
Lilly's Abridgment, 2 Vol.		4	6 8
Doddridge's Tracts, 3 Vol.		0	12 0
A Sett of Globes, 3 Inches,		1	14 0
A Pocket Globe,		0	14 0

☞ *The above are all new.*

George Green begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has this day open'd a fresh assortment of English Goods, at the shop lately improv'd by Capt. Forbes, at the corner of Williams's Court, next door to Doctor John Greenleaf's—consisting of Woollens, Linnens, Cottons, Silks, &c.—too many to be here particularly mention'd; where any persons, in Town or Country, who will favor him with their custom, may depend on being supplied on the most reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Joshua Blanchard,

On DOCK-SQUARE,

Hath imported in the Ship Boston-Packet, Captain Marshall, just arrived from LONDON,

A fresh and large Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS; which are now opening, and will be sold at the very lowest Advance for *Cash*.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Fletcher

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON,

Best Bohea and Hyson TEA,

Spices of all Sorts, Salt Petre, Boxes 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes, Boxes Young and Durham's Mustard, Powder and Stone blue, and best French Indigo, Poland Starch, Wines in Quarter Casks, choice Stone Lime, Rappee Snuff, a compleat Assortment of China, Glass and Delph Ware, Crates of Apothecaries Phials, Salt Fish, Copperas, Florence Oyl, Pins No 4 & 12, japann'd Ware, Chimney Tyle, Mahogany Tea Chests, and many other Articles, cheap for Cash.

Imported from LONDON & BRISTOL *by*

Eleazer Johnson

And to be sold at Store No. 9. on the Long Wharf, cheap for Cash or short Credit,

Russia & Ravens Duck,	Anchors from 1 C. 2qr. to 4 C. wt.
Eng. ditto from No. 1 to 7.	Bar Lead, Cod Lines and Twine
Hemp Bohea Tea	Florence Oil in Chests
4d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails	Bristol Beer in Casks and small Hampers.
Sheathing, Drawing and Deck Ditto	
Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10	

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a likely and well-built SHIP, burthen about 140 Tons; already launch'd, and compleatly finished, and may be equipt for the Sea in three Weeks, if desir'd. She is a burthensome Vessel, has fine Accommodations, and is of good Dimensions for the Carolina, West-India or European Trade. She may be purchased partly with English Goods. Enquire of *Joseph* and *William Russell*, in *Providence*.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers, and others, are invited to give their Attendance

TO-MORROW

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

At the Great Store opposite the Golden Ball, Merchant's Row, near *Faneuil*-Hall, BOSTON:

At which Time will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A large and valuable Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for all Seasons of the Year, more particularly for the approaching Winter, among which are, Broad-cloths, kerseys, half thicks, duffils, frize, scarlet plush, callimancoes, cambricks, corded dimothy, clouting & napkin diaper, damask and diaper tabling, spotted swanskin, silk & worsted crapes, womens stays, quilted petticoats, mens and womens worsted, thread, cotton and silk hose, felt & castor hatts.—A great variety of necklaces, fans and ribbons, mens scarlet and striped worsted caps, mill'd and cotton ditto, bed Rugs, worsted gloves, 3-qr. checks, oznabrigs, silk and cotton laces, cord and braid, horn and mettal buttons, &c. &c.

☞ The Sale to begin (*precisely*) at X o'Clock in the Morning. J. RUSSELL, V. M'r.

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. 5. to be had at the *Heart and Crown*

Imported from LONDON, *and to be sold by*

Daniel Parker

GOLDSMITH,

At his SHOP next Door to Samuel Grant, *Esqr's. in* Union Street, BOSTON,

A Variety of Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Watchmakers Tools and Wares, viz.

Cypher'd Earing and button christials, with cyphers for ditto	Assortment of files
Brilliant earing top and drop christials	Penny wts. and grains
Round and square brilliant button stones	A variety of round and square best fine quality steel shoe & knee chapes and tongues
Buckle and locket stones	Forging & raising anvils
Cypher'd ring stones	for tankards, cans and cream-pots
Brilliant ditto	Spoon teasts plain ditto
Garnet, amethysts, and topaz ring stones	Sparhawks or beek irons
Neat Diamond Rings	Death head and heart in hand ring swages
Diamond ring sparks	Plain ditto
Christial ditto	Forging and planishing hammers
Neat stone, shoe, knee & stock buckles, with bosom broaches	Hand vises, shears, clock and watch plyers
Red and white foyl, amethyst and topaz ditto	Polish'd spring ditto
Silver thimbles steel ends	Polish'd draw plates
Coral beeds & stick coral for childrens whistles	Common ditto
Best buckle & ring brushes	Fine screw dividers
Watch christials, main springs, silver pendants, hourhands, fuzze chains & enamel'd dial plates	Steel & stone burnishers
Scales and weights	Brass borax boxes
Money ditto	Brass hollowing stamps
A few neat small pocket dit. with box end beams in shagreen cases	Brass & iron rivet wire
Neat glaziers diamonds	Fine iron binding wire
Fine & coarse emery	Steel gravers
Thimble stamps	Freezing punches
Sand over sand & emery paper	Brass blow pipes
Borax and salt petre	Upright drill stocks with bitts, Moulding sand
	Sword blades
	Turkey oil stones
	German ditto
	Bohemia polishing stones
	Flour of putta, rotten stone, pummice stone
	Crucibles, black lead pots

☞ Also may he had at the above SHOP a variety of ready made Plate, Jewellery, &c. cheap for Cash.

Just imported from London *and to be sold by*

JOHN PECK,

At his Shop opposite to Dr. Austin's.

A Choice Assortment of Druggs and Medicines, Chymical and Galenical, with all kinds of Grocery, cheap for Cash or short Credit. Also, most kinds of Surgeon's Instruments: Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's and Daffy's Elixir, British Oyl, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's, Anderson's & Lockyer's Pills, Golden Spirits, Scurvey Grass, Lavender and Hungary Water, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Brimstone, Verdigris, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, &c. &c.

N. B. Smelling Bottles of all Sorts.——

To Jonathan Ashley, *jun'r, one of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land called* The Gore, *which was granted to the Proprietors of* Fall-Town, *and lies adjoining to* Bernardstown *original Grant East, to* Deerfield *South, to* Colrain *West, to the Province Line North.*

Whereas Application has been made to me the Subscriber by *Thomas Williams, Jonathan Ashley, Jonathan Ashley*, jun. *Joseph Bernard*, and *Bridget Burt*, Proprietors of said Tract of Land, requesting a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of *January* next, at the House of *David Hoit*, Innholder, at One of the Clock.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, and Treasurer for said Proprietors.—— 2dly. To agree upon some Method for laying out said Land, to each Proprietor his Part.——3dly. To raise any Sums of Money necessary for defreying the Charges which shall arise, and do any thing that may be necessary to lay out or settle said Lands.——4thly. To agree upon some Method for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors for Time to come.

THESE are therefore to direct and impower you to notify the Proprietors of the aboveſaid Tract of Land to meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, and do what they think proper upon the before-mentioned Articles. And this shall be your Warrant therefor. *Elijah Williams*, Just. Pac.

Deerfield, October 26. 1765.

IN pursuance of the Directions of the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the above described Tract of Land, that they meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to act on the above Articles.

Jonathan Ashley, jun'r.

Custom-House, Boston, *Nov.* 16. 1765.

Stocking and Hern, from Connecticut; Dickey, from Annapolis Royal; Whitmarsh, from Surinam; Phillips, from Newfoundland; Roberts, from North Carolina: Gardner, from Philadelphia; Hudson, from Turks Island; Hatch, from Maryland; Atwood, from Halifax; Bettenham, from Jamaica.

CLEARED-OUT. *NONE.*

Just Imported and to be Sold by

Thomas Knight,

At his Shop at the Sign of the Three Kings, *Cornhill.*

A freſh Aſſortment of Goods, which he is determined to ſell at the loweſt Rates for *Caſh*, by Wholeſale and Retail,——

Among which are the following, viz.

Mens, Womens, and Childrens Hoſe	Iriſh Linens
Worſted Breeches Patterns	Yellow Hollands for Stays
Cotton & Worſted Caps	Canvas for Marking
Silk Mitts, Muffatees	Threads, Tapes & ſewing Silk Ferrits [Silks
Crewels and Worſteds of all colours	London broad and Shoe Quality, Pins No. 4 & 12.
Camblets, Ruſſels,	Womens Shoes & Clogs
Baizes, Flannels,	Childrens Shoes
Swanſkins for Iron Cloths	Beſt French Ingigo

A very handſome aſſortment of Muffs & Tippets, Mens Beaveret and Caſtor Hats,

A genteel and large aſſortment of China Ware of the neweſt Faſhion.

Likewiſe the beſt London Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or ſmall Quantity. Alſo the beſt Hyſon and common Green Tea.

John Taylor,

At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge, Boſton, *Has imported in the laſt Ships from* London,

AN Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD

By Joſeph Palmer *and Comp.*

At their Store on Minot's T.

A few Hogſheads of choice Sugars.

For LONDON,

The good Brig *Fancy*, *John Gilleſpie*, Maſter, Now lying at *Hancock*'s Wharf,

Has two thirds of her Cargo ready, and will ſail in all *November*. Freighters or Paſſengers may apply to *Thomas Knight*, *John* and *Thomas Stevenſon*, or the Maſter on board.

Notice is hereby given to thoſe Perſons who were licenced to ſell Tea, Coffee & China Ware for the County of *Suffolk* the Year paſt, that the Subſcriber will attend at his Houſe in Sudbury Street, on Monday and Tueſday the 18th and 19th of this Inſtant *November*, in order to receive the Duties that have ariſen on ſaid Articles.

John Cotton.

N. B. A Number of People not having ſettled with the Farmer for more than eighteen Months paſt, begs their punctual Attendance.

TO BE SOLD out of the Country,

A hearty, ſtrong Negro Fellow.

Enquire at the *Heart* and *Crown*.

Wanted as an Apprentice to a large and ſmall Work Goldſmith in *Boſton*, a hearty Lad of about 14 Years of Age. Any ſuch may hear of a good Place by enquiring at the *Heart & Crown*.

TO BE LET,

The Back End of a Houſe, well ſituated, in Marlborough Street, with the Convenience of a good Pump, Yard, Garden, &c.—— Enquire at the Sign of the Gilt Bible, near Doctor *Gardiner*'s.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands upon the Eſtate of Captain *Richard Newſham*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *John Rowe*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

All Perſons indebted to the late Company of *Cuſhing* and *Newman*, are deſired to come to a ſpeedy Settlement with the ſurviving Partner, *Jonathan Cuſhing*; who notifies his Cuſtomers that the Buſineſs is carried on at the ſame Shop as uſual, where may be had a general Aſſortment of *European* GOODS ſuitable to all Seaſons, cheap for Caſh.

TO BE LET,

A very commodious Houſe in Cold-Lane, fronting Sudbury-ſtreet, at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. *Caleb Loring*, having a good Yard and Garden, and very good Water, &c.—— Enquire of the Printers.

The Inhabitants of the Town are deſired to take Care that their Molatto and Negro Servants are not abroad after 9 o'Clock at Night, without their Permit in Writing; as they may depend upon it that all ſuch Offenders againſt the Law will be taken up and committed to the Houſe of Correction. *By Order of the Selectmen.*

William Cooper, *Town-Clerk.*

Boſton, October 29, 1765.

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price one Shilling)

A CATALOGUE OF

MEIN's Circulating LIBRARY;

Conſiſting of above Twelve Hundred Volumes, in moſt Branches of polite Literature, Arts & Sciences,

VIZ.

Hiſtory,	*Plays*,	*Arts*,	*Gardening*,
Voyages,	*Novels*,	*Sciences*,	*Navigation*,
Travels,	*Divinity*,	*Poetry*,	*Mathematics*,
Lives,	*Phyſic*,	*Husbandry*,	*Law, &c. &c.*
Memoirs,	*Surgery*,		

Which will be LENT to read,

At One Pound Eight Shillings Lawful Money *per* Year, Eighteen Shillings *per* half Year, or Ten Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Quarter,

By JOHN MEIN, Bookſeller,

At the *LONDON* BOOK-STORE,

Second Door above the BRITISH COFFEE-HOUSE, North Side of King-Street, BOSTON,

Where the Books are ready to be delivered out to Subſcribers.

CONDITIONS to be obſerved by every Subſcriber.

I. Every yearly Subſcriber to pay One Pound Eight Shillings, lawful Money.

II. Subſcribers for half a Year to pay Eighteen Shillings.

III. Quarterly Subſcribers to pay Ten Shillings and Eight Pence.

IV. That the Money is to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; and that Subſcribers are to pay one Shilling for their Catalogue.

VI. Subſcribers, to prevent being diſappointed in the Books they want, are deſired to ſend a Liſt of ſix or eight different Numbers taken from the Catalogue, as thus, No. 1, 25, 75, 450.

IX. Thoſe who reſide in the Country, and who chuſe to ſubſcribe, may have two Books at a Time, on paying double Subſcription Money, and defraying the Expence of Carriage.

☞ Attendance is given at the Library, from X o'Clock to One in the Forenoon, and from Three to Six Afternoon.

To the PUBLIC.

THE repeated requeſt of a number of *Gentlemen*, the friends of literature, hath encouraged the *Publiſher* of the above mentioned catalogue, to undertake a CIRCULATING LIBRARY.---A ſcheme, which, tho' fraught with amuſement, has been hitherto unattempted in New-England.—Something of this kind has been long wanted, to amuſe the *Man of leiſure*; to afford an elegant and agreeable relaxation to the minds of *Men of buſineſs*, and, to inſinuate knowledge and inſtruction, under the veil of entertainment to the FAIR SEX---here likeways the *Divine* and the *Chriſtian* may find in the works of the *Pious* and the *Learned*, that exalted ſatisfaction, which flows from the ſerious ſtudy of the *Chriſtian Religion*---the *Merchant* may meet with a complete hiſtory and deſcription of thoſe countries to which he has traded; which may open to him new proſpects of advantage, while he indulges a laudable curioſity---the *Student of Phyſic* will have an opportunity of peruſing ſome of the beſt books in phyſic and ſurgery; and the *Phyſician*, of corroborating his own experience, from the judicious obſervatons and practice of the moſt noted medical Authors---the *Man* who delights in ſpeculation and ſolitude, may retire with his favourite authors, into the calm and venerable regions of *Philoſophy*: And, *Thoſe* to whom a lighter ſort of literary amuſement is neceſſary, will here always find an opportunity of employing their leiſure hours with entertainment and ſatisfaction---the *Man of Taſte* and *Sentiment*, in the company of his Shakeſpear and other dramatic and poetical authors, ſeized with the noble and genuine enthuſiaſm of *Poetry*, may enjoy all the pleaſure—the painful pleaſures attending an exquiſite ſenſibility.

THE *Publiſher* hopes, that, a ſcheme ſo well calculated for the amuſement of the *Public*, will not be ſuffered to droop for want of encouragement, and tho' he has been at a conſiderable expence already, yet, upon moderate ſucceſs, he will within leſs than a twelvemonth, increaſe the collection to *double* its preſent ſize.

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, that he has imported from *London* per Capt. *Hunter*, a general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods, particularly ſuch as are ſuitable for the Seaſon; which he ſells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boſton*, by Wholeſale and Retail, very cheap---Alſo Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Gunter-Scales and Dividers; Weſt India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compaſſes and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilſon's Epitomes; alſo a number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chamber's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be ſold at the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy Negro Wench, 22 Years old, us'd to any Houſhold Work, has had the Small Pox, and is well cloath. Enquire at the Heart and Crown.

A Parcel of IRISH LINENS,

Juſt Imported,

To be ſold very low, by

Lewis *and* Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Conſignment.

Where alſo may be had

A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported in the Captains *Coffin* & *Hunter*, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh.——

Scot *and* Gill

Have juſt imported & are now ſelling at their Shop at the Head of the Town-Dock,

A general Aſſortment of Braſs, Pewter and Iron Wares;---Nails of all ſorts; Engliſh and German Steel, Smith's Anvils, Hammers & Sledges, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Wool & Cotton Cards, Grindſtones of all ſizes, &c. &c. Alſo Barr and Pig Iron, Anchors of different ſizes, Nail Rods, and new Iron Hoops. Cheap for Caſh.

CASH given for GOOD POT-ASH.—And any Perſons wanting Pot-Aſh Kettles, may be ſupplied by them at a reaſonable Rate.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA

By the Hundred or ſmaller Quantity,

Pepper, Spices, Poland Starch, &c. to be ſold by

Baker *and* Bridgham,

At their Shop in Union-Street,

Alſo, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, Cutlery Ware, &c. *at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.*

To be ſold by Nathaniel Balſton, *Eſq*;

The beſt Aſſortment of Nails, lately imported from the Maker, viz. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. at the loweſt Rate by a ſingle Caſk. Alſo, three large Shops in Milk ſtreet, oppoſite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall*'s in *Boſton*, to be Let.

TO BE SOLD,

A Parcel of Land in a Place called *Coxhall*, laying in the County of *York*, containing, as by Deed, Five Hundred Acres, belonging to the Eſtate of *Abiel Walley*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Enquire of *John Osborne*, Eſq; Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

Whereas purſuant to a Warrant from the Hon. *Nathaniel Sparhawk*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout this Province, the Proprietors of a Tract of Land lying in Common & Undivided in the County of *Lincoln*, lately granted to *David Bane* and others, commonly called Townſhip No. Two at Union-River, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Edward Ingraham*, Innholder in *York*, in the County of *York*, on Tueſday the Nineteenth Day of *November* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon for the Purpoſes following, viz.

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, Collector and Treaſurer.

2. To confirm and eſtabliſh any former Tranſactions of the ſaid Proprietors if they think proper.

3. To make ſuch a Grant to their Agent for his Trouble and Expence in getting a new Survey of ſaid Townſhip, as ſhall be thought proper.

4. To raiſe ſuch Sum or Sums of Money as ſhall be needful to defrey the Charges hitherto ariſen on ſaid Townſhip.

5. To agree on ſome Method to call Proprietors Meetings for the future.

6. To determine any other Matter or Thing that ſhall be then and there judged needful to promote the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip.

York, Oct. 30. 1765. DANIEL GRANT, *one of ſaid Proprietors.*

Three Months further being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Norman M'Leod*, late of *Boſton*, Mariner, deceaſed, for bringing in their Claims: The Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, will attend to receive ſuch Claims, at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Hubbard*, Innholder in Kingſtreet, from Six to Eight o'Clock, the Evenings of the laſt Tueſdays of this and the two following Months. *Boſton, Oct.* 18. 1765.

Tickets in Fancuil-Hall Lottery No. 5. to be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H.	M.	☉ *riſes* H.	M.	☉ *ſets* H.	M.	
MONDAY,	3	42	6	15	4	45	8 Night.
TUESDAY,	4	30	6	16	4	44	
WEDNESDAY,	5	16	7	17	4	43	
THURSDAY,	6	8	7	18	4	42	
FRIDAY,	6	59	7	19	4	41	
SATURDAY,	7	50	7	20	4	40	
SUNDAY,	8	41	7	20	4	40	1 Quart. Tuesday 8 Night

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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

N°. 555.

Containing the freshest Advices, *Foreign and Domestic.*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1765.

To the PRINTERS.

I Have long been desirous of publishing a Speculation in your useful Paper, but from Diffidence and a Thousand other Causes have been hitherto prevented. My Superiors seem now to have written themselves out. If that be the Case, and you can find Leisure and Room please to insert the following, which you may depend on as Original. *I am, Your's, &c.* John Locke.

"NO government can have a RIGHT to obedience from a people, who have not *freely consented* to it; which they can never be supposed to do, till either they are put in a full state of *liberty* to chuse their government and governors, or at least till they have such standing laws to which they have by *themselves* or their *representatives given their consent*, and also, till they are allowed their due *property*, which is to be *proprietors* of what they have, that no body can take away any *part* of it without their *consent*, without which men under any government are not in the *state of freemen*, but are *direct slaves*, under the force of *war*. The nature of *property* is, that without a man's own consent it cannot be taken from him. Can there be any thing more ridiculous than to say, "this belongs to you and yours forever, and that in the surest and most solemn way of conveyance imaginable, and yet it is to be understood that I and mine have a right if I or they please, to take it away from you again to morrow"? I will not dispute now, whether Princes are exempt from the *laws* of their country; but this I am sure of, they owe subjection to the laws of God and nature. No body, no power can exempt them from the obligations of those eternal laws. Those are so great, and so strong in the case of *promises* and *oaths*, that Omnipotency itself can be tied by them. *Grants, promises* and *oaths* are bonds that hold the Almighty; whatever some flatterers may say to the Princes of the world, who all together with all their people joined to them, are, in comparison of the great GOD, but as a drop of the bucket, or a dust on the balance, inconsiderable, nothing.——The exceeding the bounds of *authority* is no more a right in a great than a little officer, no more justifiable in a *King* than a petty constable; but is so much worse in him that has more trust put in him. Wherever law ends, tyranny begins, if the law be transgressed to another's harm. And whosoever in authority exceeds the power given him by law, and makes use of the force he has under his command, to compass that upon the subject, which the law allows not, ceases in that to be a magistrate, and acting without authority, may be opposed, as any other man who by force invades the right of another. But force is to be opposed only to unjust and unlawful force; whoever makes any opposition in any other case, draws on himself a just condemnation both from GOD and man.

This right of resisting in manifest acts of tyranny, will not suddenly or on slight occasions, disturb government, it being as impossible for one or a few oppressed men to disturb a government, where the body of the people do not think themselves concerned in it, as for a raving mad man or heady male content to overturn a well settled state; the people being as little apt to follow the one as the other. But if all are persuaded in their consciences, that their laws, and with them their estates, liberties and lives are in danger, and perhaps their religion too, how they will be hindred from resisting illegal force used against them, I cannot tell. This is an inconvenience, I confess, that attends all governments whatsoever, when the *governors* have bro't it to this pass to be *generally suspected* of their people; the most *dangerous* state, which they can possibly put themselves in, wherein they are less to be pitied, because it is easy to be avoided, it being as impossible for a *Governor*, if he really means the good of his people and the preservation of them and their laws together, not to make them see and feel it; as it is for the father of a family not to let his children see he loves and takes care of them. But if all the world shall observe presences of one kind and actions of another; arts used to elude the law, and the trust of prerogative employed contrary to the end for which it was given; if the people shall find the ministers and subordinate magistrates chosen, suitable to such ends, and favored, or laid by, proportionably, as they promote, or oppose them; if they see several *experiments* made of *arbitrary power*: if a long train of actings shew the councils all tending that way, how can a man any more hinder himself from being persuaded in his own mind which way things are going, or from calling about how to save himself, than he could from believing the captain of the ship he was in was carrying him and the rest of the company to *Algiers*, when he found him always steering that *course*, tho' *cross winds*, *leaks in his ship*, and want of *men* and *provisions* did often force him to *turn* his *course* another way for *some time*, which he steadily returned to again, as soon as the *wind*, weather, and other circumstances would let him"?

John Locke.

P. S. The Governors on this continent, to a man, are desired to peruse and duly consider the above sentiments. But they are more particularly recommended to the consideration of the governors of Georgia and North-Carolina, who refused to give their assemblies an opportunity to join in the late general congress at New-York.—To Lieut. Gov. Colden who prorogued his assembly while the congress was sitting, and thereby as far as in him lay prevented the colony of N. York from joining in the measures for relief.—To Lieut. Gov. Farquier of Virginia, who not content with an abrupt dissolution of one assembly, prorogued the new one till November, and thence to the 1st of March Anno Domini 1766. By which strange conduct Virginia has been not only prevented meeting at N. York, but are cut off from all possibility of adopting the petitions there agreed on, and cannot this year lay any others at the feet of our most gracious Sovereign. But above all, they are submitted, with the following queries, to the *serious and diligent* attention of Governor ——, who, by several late speeches has proved himself to be a most excellent political catechist and casuist. Who from his first landing in N. America, besides the arts of accumulation, has studied and wished but for its ruin, and the utter extirpation of every *idea* of *liberty* and *freedom* civil and religious? Who when every honest heart was aching for his country and for posterity, cruelly mocked at all modest proposals of orderly and humble petitions? Who has judiciously scoffed at the most grave serious and sensible of the clergy only for devoutly praying for the preservation of the invaluable *rights*, *liberties* and *privileges* of the colonists? Who laughed in the face of one of the most venerable and respectable of that sacred order, while, on a very public occasion, imploring the divine assistance and direction on behalf of those appointed, by the colonies, to prepare dutiful and loyal petitions for the redress of grievances? Who hath been, for seven years past, incessantly employed in misrepresenting the most faithful of subjects? Who, when the mildest measures and the softest features were become absolutely needful to preserve the public peace and order of government, had so little common sense and prudence, as to administer the most corrosive acrimony by wholesale and retail? Who time after time has *dared* to abuse an assembly he may one day tremble before, only for not leaping, at his nod, the bounds of their authority, which is merely *legislative*, and that *subordinate*? Who has huffed scolded and vapored in private and in public, in and out of print, because he could not drive nor wheedle a certain house into a *sagacious act* of his proposing, which should have been entitled, "an act in addition to and for the more 'inforcing of a certain act of parliament, now commonly called the stamp-act"; while the want of money in America alone renders the execution of that act more impracticable, than would be an edict for strangling every male child? Who hath adjourned and prorogued an assembly to far distant periods, *only* to prevent seasonable and easy answers to his groundless accusations and insulting aspersions on the representatives of a people, who sooner or later may utter the voice of Almighty GOD, which in comparison of the *vox populi vox regum*, is as thunders, volcano's, and dreadful earthquakes, to the creaking of a grasshopper? Who in the *interim* of his suspension of American parliaments, will as usual transmit his own crudities and the sage dogmas of any seven privy councellors, who by the bugbears of his threatned letters for *eastern dragoons* and *eastern sea horses*, can be bullied & frightned into a humble acquiescence with his tegacious proposals for the better regulation of naughty school boys, and for the more effectual killing them of the high holidays which, by immemorial usage they can prescribe for? lest they should abuse his holiness the Pope, & insult his sublime highness the Devil? Who will send over the depositions, if to be obtained, of seven times seven lying witnesses, taken *blindfold* against the colonists, as confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ? What do that *politically* defunct creature of a creature behind the curtain, and his European and American tools of a tool deserve, who after a most glorious war, have filled Great Britain and her colonies with tumult, confusion and distress? He who hath ears to hear let him hear! Let them who any of these plain homespun garments may fit put them on and wear them! Let all those who have done amiss, hear and fear and do no more so wickedly, and they shall be yet forgiven, tho' they may have offended seventy times seven times! For nothing is more *lovely* than for brethren to dwell together in *unity*, nothing more certain than that no wise and good man can really wish to hurt the hair of the head even of a knave or a fool, if by any possibility it can be avoided, as by their repentance and reformation it may. It is therefore charitably hoped all such will have a sufficient space allowed them for those valuable purposes; and that in the mean time the Stamp Act will be repealed.

BOSTON, November 18.

Last Friday in the Afternoon a sorrowful Accident happened in Roxbury, Mr. Peter Parker of that Town, a strong active Man, was taking a Barrel of Cyder out of a Cart at his House, having got the Weight of the Cyder his Feet slipped, and the Barrel falling upon his Breast bruised him to such a Degree, that he expired in about 15 Minutes after; he has left a Widow with seven Children.

Several Vessels are lately arrived from the Northern Fishery, some of which are only half loaded, when they might have come home full, had they been allowed the same Liberty in Fishing which were given the British Shipping; but the Commodore on the Newfoundland Station, by Proclamation, had restrained and limited the Americans, in order as it was declared, to give the Advantage to the British Adventurers.

A certain Commissioner from this Government, at the late Congress, not having since his Return appeared at Court, or indeed shewn his Face in this Town, has prevented a Parliamentary Enquiry into his Conduct at the late Session.—But the good People of the Massachusetts expect this Satisfaction at the next Meeting of the General Assembly—tho' his known Assiduity should again prevent his appearing.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

Yesterday was held the Market for Home-Manufactures below the Exchange, when a great Variety of Articles were exposed to Sale; but the Demand was so great, that every Thing was immediately bought up, as all Ranks of People take a laudable Pride in wearing what is made among ourselves.—The Market will again be held on the same Day Fortnight, & from these Beginnings, we hope soon to convince the most incredulous, that we are not so destitute of either Ingenuity, Materials, or public Spirit, as has been alledged.

PORTSMOUTH, November 15.

Last Tuesday Morning departed this Life, in the 59th Year of his Age, THOMAS WESTON, Esq; ——Having chosen a single Life, and being blessed with an handsome Estate, at his Death he left by Will together with other valuable Legacies to his Friends, and the Church of which he was a Member, £. 50 Sterling to Harvard College, to be laid out in Books for the new Library, and £. 60 Sterling for the Encouragement of the Indian School at Lebanon in Connecticut.

GEORGE GREEN begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has this day open'd a fresh assortment of English Goods, at the shop lately improved by Capt. Forbes, at the corner of Williams's Court, next door to Doctor John Greenleaf's——consisting of Woollens, Linnens, Cottons, &c. &c.——too many to be here particularly mentioned: where any persons in Town or Country, who will favour him with their custom, may depend on being supplied on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail.

Nov. 18, 1765.

(See the SUPPLEMENT.)

*Gov. Barnard. F. Rev. Mr. Appleton, who forgive at the management of the Rev. Mr. Wigglesworth, in Harvard [illegible] on the Fast at the same Time. [illegible] vide the Act pa. 53

m. vide y. Circular Letter 4 May gin page 180.

1 vide above. Pamphl.

Last Week arrived at New-York, the Earl of Halifax, Capt. Boulderson, in 6 Weeks from Falmouth; who brought Prints to the 19th September; but we have received some later than the 14th.

The following Articles are as much worth Notice as any we have seen in the Papers, viz. On Intelligence from Virginia that the Discouragements thrown on their Trade had determin'd them in a great Measure to lay aside the Cultivation of Tobacco; it is remark'd that if that should happen, his Majesty's Customs will sustain a Loss of 40,000l. Sterling per Annum.

On the 8th of September, the Duke of York and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Brunswick landed at Harwich. The Duke it is said will soon set out on a third Tour to the Continent, and the Hereditary Prince on a Tour to Italy, accompanied by Prince Henry Frederick. The Princess it is said will remain in England till her Royal Consort's Return.

Mr. Stanley is gone to Genoa, they say to execute a Commission from the King of Great-Britain, relating to Corsica.

Exclusive of the Stamp Duties, very strange Petitions are said to be received from the Colonies, to obtain favourable alterations in the last Act for regulating the Postage of Letters in America.

It is thought the continual Disputes in our American Colonies, will induce an August Assembly, at their next Meeting, to new model their System of Government, and enact some other Laws relative thereto.

St. James's, Sept. 7. By a letter from Dunkirk, received yesterday, we learn, that the demolition of the jetties of the channel of Dunkirk was begun the 3d inst.

Aug. 22. It is said, that the young Prince, of which her Majesty was Yesterday safely delivered, will be baptised by the Names of Edward Frederick; and, that his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Brunswick, are to be Sponsors.

LONDON, September 4, to Sept. 9.

It is said a great Personage in the law has lately declared the Vice-Admiralty Courts in A——a, as they now stand, highly repugnant to the B——h constitution, and consequently illegal.

In case the ecclesiastical preferments take place in North-America, we hear that the Rev. Mr. Catton, of Brentwood, Essex, will be appointed to some one of them, on account of his being well acquainted with the customs and manners of the people in the several colonies.

The disputes continually arising in the American colonies, joined to the struggle which they make for independence, it is thought will induce the British Legislature to new model their system of government, and to allow them representatives in the great Council of this kingdom.

We hear that a great personage in the new ministry has lately declared, that in case the cyder tax be removed, some other duty must be thought of to make up the revenues of the government.

It is said that General Draper will soon be appointed to the command of a very important expedition.

Lord Mount Stuart, son to the Earl of Bute, was at Court on Friday: as fine a youth, and as accomplished, as ever returned from travel.

The new watch made for his Majesty by Mr. Arnold, shews the time to a 300th part of a minute, winds up by one push of the pendant, and continues going during that time; all the holes in the watch are jewelled, and it is allowed by judges to be the completest piece of workmanship in this kingdom.

Mr. Levinz, Receiver of the Customs, died on Saturday night at Kensington; by which a noble post of 2000 l. per ann. and upwards, is vacant.

We hear that William Mellish, Esq; is appointed Receiver-General of the Customs; and that John Hulke, Esq; Member for Maldon, succeeds Mr. Mellish as Secretary to the Treasury.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

We hear the intended reduction of the land forces in America will not take place.

As an instance how much the American colonies are in earnest to oppose the new stamp and other duties, we are informed several eminent Council are began already to be retained, in behalf of the provinces of New-England Virginia, and Massachusetts Bay.

They write from Philadelphia, that several families are going to embark for the Dutch settlements on account of the late stamp-duty, thinking it, as they say, more eligible than to live where they have so little security for their properties; and where they are governed by laws, in the making of which they have not so much as the poor consolation of a consent.

A report is calculated, that an attempt was lately made to assassinate a gentleman in a considerable employment in our American colonies.

It is said our Court will insist, in order effectually to ruin the harbour of Dunkirk, that, exclusive of the demolition of the jetties, and the canal of Mardyke, some old ships of burthen, with stone ballast, shall be sunk within the entrance of the harbour: a step which will render that port, in a short time, impossible to be repaired.

It is said a certain great assembly will meet on Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

A list of several great commoners is privately handed about, who, we are told, will be ennobled, previous to the meeting of an august assembly.

We hear Colonel Bradstreet will be included in the next promotion of land-officers, and be made a Major General.

We hear that Thomas Pitt, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, has resigned his employment.

Mr. Pitt neither is, nor has been lately expected, in town; it being certain he will stay some time in Somersetshire.

Yesterday a gentleman of great fortune, near Cavendish square, shot himself in the head, and died instantly.

It is reported, that ten capital articles of impeachment will be exhibited against two great persons, at the next meeting of a certain august assembly.

Thursday night the Lady of a Right Hon. Personage, attempted to shoot herself, on account of some losses at play, which she did not choose should come to the ears of her Husband. Happily, however, the pistol missed fire; but the snap alarming her woman, who was in an anti-chamber, she instantly came in, and prevented any second endeavour of executing the terrible purpose of her mistress.

We are informed some very beneficial Alterations in the Mode of collecting his Majesty's Stamp Duties in America, are now under the Consideration of the Board of Treasury, which will tend in a great Measure to reconcile this new Impost to our Fellow Subjects in the Colonies.

The late Mrs. Wolfe, the Mother of the brave General of that Name, has very humanely left the Residue of her Estate and Effects, after her Debts and Legacies are paid, to be disposed of amongst the Widows and Families of the Officers who were employed in the Military Land Service under her Son, General Wolfe.

PROMOTED. Michael Franklin, Esq; of Halifax, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, in the Room of Jonathan Belcher, Esq;

DIED. Sir Septimus Robinson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,—Sir Thomas Dennison, late a Judge of the Court of King's Bench.

Part of a Letter from an Officer in the East India Service, dated from the Arcotar Camp, Jan. 8. 1765.

"In my last I acquainted you that we did at last reduce Madura. The army has since reduced the Arcotar country for the Nabob, 100,000l. revenue a year. We are now under orders to attack another chief or polygar, contiguous to this country; both chiefs have mutually maintained an independency of the Nabob till now, merely on account of the impenetrable woods they are possessed of. You have certainly heard before of the memorable battle Major Munro gained at Bengal over Suja Dowla, one of the most formidable Powers of India: The consequence of this battle gives the Company the command of trade in the greatest part of the Mogul's dominions; and, without exaggerating, the East-India Company at present may be brought in comparison with Alexander the Great, whose command, from the river Indus to the river Ganges, was not so much respected as their's."

To all the m-m-rs of the Honorable House of Commons, in G—— B——

Rt. Worthy & Hon. Gentlemen.

IT is a fundamental principle of the B—sh Constitution that *no man shall be taxed but by his own or his Representatives consent.*

You, Gentlemen, have made a law to *tax us*, who are members of the B—h nation, and intitled to all the liberties and privileges of B—sh subjects, as well as yourselves.

Therefore, unless we could conceive you guilty of so black a crime as to overthrow the constitution, we must look on you as our representatives in p—rli—t, at least virtually, which you are not able nor willing to deny.

It is an essential privilege of all B—sh subjects to instruct their representatives, and all representatives ought to act agreeable to such instructions. Accordingly, we shall give you our instructions for your conduct, at the next session of p—rli—t, and we expect that you act agreeable to them—we shall be very plain and brief.

First. We strictly enjoin it on you to use your utmost influence and power absolutely to repeal, abrogate and abolish the *Stamp Act*, which the P—rli—t have lately made to tax us.

Secondly. We strictly enjoin it on you, never to give your consent to any future *Act* or *Law* imposing any internal taxation on us, unless you have our positive instructions for that purpose.

Thirdly. In all other affairs which may be transacted in p—r——t we require you to act agreeable to the principles of the constitution, and not to the mandates of any m——r of state.

We think our happiness is inseperably connected with the preservation of our liberty, and therefore we command you to preserve it by all means in your power.

We apprehend there is no danger that you will not proceed in your attempts to obtain what we have instructed you to use your power for—and we look on every m-m-r of the h-se of c-m-ns to be our virtual representatives, and consequently that he ought to, and will act according to these our instructions.

The whole People of North-America.

October 17, 1765.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long Wharff, TO MORROW.

A Quantity of Choice Starch in Casks, from 50 to 120 weight—To be put up in Lots to suit the Purchasers.

The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock.

Extract of a Letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated October 18. 1765.

THE Ship Planters-Adventure, Capt. Miles Cowley, this Morning arrived with the Stamps for the Government: The People here have followed your Example at the Northward, by shewing their Dislike to it, and exhibiting the St—p M—r, the D—l, and L B—te in the high Street; but they have not as yet committed any Outrages or gone to any Extremes as your News-Letters tells us have been transacted to the Northward; but as the Evening is near at Hand, and the Populace, or rather Mob, begins to appear, I am afraid the Night will end with a great deal of Mischief." —

NEW-YORK, November 7.

CITY of NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1765.

AT a general Meeting of the Merchants of the City of New-York, trading to Great Britain, at the House of Mr. George Burns, of the said City, Innholder, to consider what was necessary to be done in the present Situation of Affairs, with Respect to the Stamp Act, and the melancholly State of the North American Commerce, so greatly restricted by the Impositions and Duties established by the late Acts of Trade: They came to the following Resolutions, viz.

FIRST, That in all Orders they send out to Great-Britain, for Goods or Merchandize, of any Nature, Kind or Quality whatsoever, usually imported from Great-Britain, they will direct their Correspondents not to ship them, unless the STAMP ACT be repealed: It is nevertheless agreed, that all such Merchants as are Owners of, and have Vessels already gone, and now cleared out for Great Britain, shall be at Liberty to bring back in them on their own Accounts, Crates and Casks of Earthen Ware, Grindstones, Pipes, and such other bulky Articles as Owners usually fill up their Vessels with.

SECONDLY, It is further unanimously agreed, that all Orders already sent Home, shall be countermanded by the very first Conveyance; and the Goods and Merchandize thereby ordered, not to be sent, unless upon the Condition mentioned in the foregoing Resolution.

THIRDLY, It is further unanimously agreed, that no Merchant will vend any Goods or Merchandize sent upon Commission from Great Britain, that shall be shipped from thence after the first Day of January next, unless upon the Condition mentioned in the first Resolution.

FOURTHLY, It is further unanimously agreed, that the foregoing Resolutions shall be binding until the same are abrogated at a general Meeting hereafter to be held for that Purpose.

In Witness whereof we have hereunto respectively subscribed our Names.

[*This was subscribed by upwards of Two Hundred principal Merchants.*]

In Consequence of the foregoing Resolutions, the Retailers of Goods, of the City of New-York, subscribed a Paper, in the Words following, viz.

WE the under-written, Retailers of Goods, do hereby promise and oblige ourselves not to buy any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises, of any Person or Persons whatsoever, that shall be shipped from Great-Britain, after the first Day of January next; unless the STAMP ACT *shall be repealed——As Witness our Hands. Oct. 31, 1765.*

Extract of a Letter from a principal House in England to a Gentleman in New-York.—Warranted by the Publisher to be genuine.

"The present Situation of the Colonies is really "alarming to every Person who has large Sums to "come from them.—We feel the Force of the late "Act, in a very sensible Manner, being drove to our "Wits End to pay our Tradesmen agreeable to the "Time their Payments become due; and if a Method is not taken, diametrically opposite to the "former, you and we, and indeed every Person of "Property, must unavoidably sink under the present "Restrictions. The Colonies, at this present Moment, owe us One Hundred Thousand Pounds and "upwards, too large a Sum to be kept out of above "two Years, and no Remittances; and though two "Vessels are arrived at London from New-York, the "whole Remittance was a single Hundred Pounds. "This is what we cannot bear, therefore are determined to stop our Hands in the export Way, and "will not ship off a single Shilling's worth, but to "Persons who can and will pay us: If this cursed "Act is not repealed, we shall be great Sufferers, and "our Manufacturers thrown on their Parishes, for "want of Support, whilst People who employed them "will not be in a much better Situation: The Avenues of Remittances are stop'd with you, and "Trade, the Basis and Foundation of England's "Wealth, is entirely shut up. We dread the Consequence, and know not to what Fatality we are "destined."

& America || British * Members † Great Britian = British ¶ Parliament (a) Minister (b) Member (c) House of Commons (d) Stamp Master (e) Devil [f] Lord Bute

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ vide the Stamp Act page 53

From the New-York Gazette of Nov. 7.

To the PRINTER.

SIR.

If you have not a more perfect Account of the late public Tranſactions in this City, than is contained in the following Copy of a Letter to a Gentleman in London, you are at Liberty to publiſh it in your Paper, from your humble Servant,

New-York, Nov. 7. 1765. G——

Copy of a Letter to a Gentleman in London.

AS ſoon as it was known in America, that the Stamp Act had paſſed, and that our remonſtrances and petitions againſt it had not even been heard or preſented, as being thought ſeditious and inſolent, though they contained nothing but aſſertions of our undoubted rights, in the moſt ſoft and dutiful terms we could deviſe——As ſoon as this ſhocking act was known, it fill'd all Britiſh America, from one End to the other, with aſtoniſhment and grief. We ſaw that as cruel a decree was gone out againſt us, as paſſed in the days of King Ahaſuerus, againſt the Jews. We ſaw that we, and our Poſterity were ſold for ſlaves, and doubted not but ſome wicked Haman was at the bottom of it—tho' he is not yet brought to condign puniſhment, nor certainly known. A conſiderable time we lay in ſilent conſternation, and knew not what to do!—We ſeem'd to be in a frightful Dream; we could hardly be convinced of the dreadful Reality—We conſider'd the act over and over—it was framed with the moſt deep laid inveterate deſign for the entire Extirpation of liberty in America—every avenue to eluſion was barred up with a teaſold guard—*The glorious uncertainty of the law*, to this act had no place—the meaning was dreadfully evident, and ſlavery, with all its terrible train, fenced us in on every ſide.—We knew not what to ſay or write—even our preſſes almoſt ceaſed to utter the language of liberty—At laſt by degrees we began to recollect our ſcatter'd thoughts. The ſpirit of liberty inform'd the Preſs—One or two well judged pieces ſet our privileges in a clear and ſtriking light; as ſoon as they were ſeen and known, they were claimed and aſſerted; as ſoon as the latent ſparks of patriotiſm began to kindle, it flew like lightning from breaſt to breaſt—it flow'd from every tongue and pen and preſs, till it had diffuſed itſelf thro' every part of the Britiſh dominions in America; it united us all, we ſeem'd to be animated by one ſpirit, and that was a ſpirit of liberty—The inſtruments for putting the act in execution were odious every where, aſhamed, and afraid to ſhow their faces; ſome honorably refuſed the unſolicited odious offices, others were forced to reſign with ignominy—Thoſe who were thought to be favourers of the act, or officious in carrying it into execution, underwent ſome terrible effects of public reſentment, in Boſton and Newport, and in Connecticut the ſtampman was forced with a high hand to reſign—ſo that no where to the eaſtward was there the leaſt probability of the ſtamp act's gaining admittance. Commiſſioners from almoſt all the colonies had held a congreſs at New-York, to agree upon and ſend home ſuch remonſtrances, petitions, &c. as might be thought proper to obtain a repeal of the ſtamp act. But whatever might be the reſult of their proceedings, the generality of the friends to liberty, did not chooſe that it ſhould ever once be thought that the enjoyment of their rights depended merely upon the ſucceſs of theſe repreſentations or the courteſy of thoſe to whom they were made.

As New-York was the place of moſt immediate intercourſe with the Engliſh miniſtry, a place of conſiderable military force—where the General held his head quarters, and where there was a fort of ſome ſtrength, before which ſeveral men of war were ſtationed—all the neighbouring colonies were anxiouſly concerned for, and obſervant of the conduct of the people of New-York—— They were the more concerned, becauſe the gentleman who had without his own knowledge been appointed ſtamp maſter, had honourably reſigned, and ſo no public ſtir or commotion had happened among us. Whether or not this remarkable ſtilleſs was thought to proceed from want of reſentment, or of proper ſpirit, it gave occaſion to the friends of liberty to fear that there would not be a ſufficient oppoſition to the act, to prevent its taking place; and it encouraged the haughty friends to arbitrary power, to talk in an imperious ſtrain—to ſpeak contemptible of our power and reſolution, and either in jeſt or earneſt, declare *the act ſhould be executed, that it ſhould be crammed down our throats*, &c.—It is dangerous even to jeſt upon matters that lie ſo very cloſe to the heart—Whether theſe reports were true or falſe, I know not;—but many ſuch had been current for ſome time about town, and were imputed to ſeveral perſons, one of whom ſeverely felt the effects.

On the 23d of October, by Capt. Davis, arrived a parcel of the ſtamps, which immediately raiſed a ſpirit of general uneaſineſs in the town;—they were put under convoy of a man of war, landed and depoſited in the fort. The Governor had very injudiciouſly, for ſome time before the arrival of the ſtamps, made a great ſhew of fortifying the fort, providing it with mortars, guns, ammunition, and all the neceſſaries for the regular attack of an enemy—and it was given out that he threatened to fire on the town if the ſtamps were moleſted (which greatly exaſperated the people). Repreſentations againſt theſe meaſures were made to him; and they were, I believe, diſcontinued, but reſumed again upon the arrival of the ſtamps. From this time ſeveral papers appear'd ſtuck up in public places about the town, threatening every perſon that ſhould deliver or receive a ſtamp. The preparations at the fort were continued with greater vigour, and the people grew more uneaſy and enflamed. On the 31ſt of October, the merchants had a meeting, where they enter'd into an obligation that none of them ſhould order any goods from England till the ſtamp act was repeal'd, that the orders already ſent (and not executed) ſhould be countermanded, (except grindſtones, &c for ſuch ſhips as were there belonging to this place) and that they ſhould accept no goods on commiſſions, or aſſiſt in the ſale of any ſent here. This was ſubſcribed by upwards of two hundred merchants. The ſhopkeepers alſo obliged themſelves to purchaſe no goods ſent here contrary to the above articles, till the ſtamp act was repealed. That evening a large company ſuddenly aſſembled and marched to the walls of Fort George, and from thence thro' ſeveral ſtreets in the city. The magiſtrates appeared, and endeavoured to diſperſe them, but in vain. After a ſhort time they ſuddenly diſperſed of themſelves without doing any miſchief. It was rumour'd about town a much larger concourſe would aſſemble the next night, and their viſit was by ſome expected, while others thought they would meet no more.

November 1. many letters were ſent and found, and papers ſtuck up all over the town, ſome in a good ſtile threatning deſtruction to every perſon and his property who ſhould apply for, deliver out, receive, or uſe a Stamp—or ſhould delay the execution of any cuſtomary public buſineſs without them.

About 7 o'clock in the evening two companies appeared, one of them in the fields, where a moveable gallows was erected, on which was ſuſpended the effigy of a man who had been honoured by his country with an elevated ſtation, but whoſe public conduct ſuppoſed to aim at the introduction of arbitrary power, and eſpecially in his officiouſly endeavouring to enforce the Stamp Act, univerſally held by his Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects in America, to be unconſtitutional and oppreſſive) has unhappily drawn upon himſelf the general reſentment of his country. The figure was made much to reſemble the perſon it was intended to repreſent. In his hand was a ſtamped paper, which he ſeem'd to offer the people to ſecure;——at his back hung a drum, and his breaſt a label, ſuppoſed to allude to ſome former circumſtances of his life. By his ſide hung, with a chain in his hand, the grand deceiver of mankind, ſeeming to urge him to perſeverance in the cauſe of ſlavery. While the multitude gathered round theſe figures, the other party with another figure repreſenting the ſame perſon, ſeated in a chair, and carried by men, proceeded and attended by a great number of lights, paraded through moſt of the public ſtreets in the city, increaſing as they went, but without doing the leaſt injury to any houſe or perſon. They proceeded in this order to the coach houſe at the fort, from whence they took the Lieut. Governor's coach, and fixing the effigy upon the top of it, they proceeded with great rapidity towards the fields. About the ſame time the other party was preparing to move to the fort, with the gallows as it ſtood erect on its frame, and lanthorns fix'd on various parts of it. When the two parties met, and every thing was in order, a general ſilence enſued, and proclamation was made that no ſtones ſhould be thrown, no windows broken, and no injury offered to any one,—and all this was punctually obſerved. The whole multitude then returned to the fort, and though they knew the guns were charged, and ſaw the ramparts lined with ſoldiers, they intrepidly marched with the gallows, coach, &c. up to the very gate, where they knocked, and demanded admittance, & if they had not been reſtrained by ſome humane perſons, who had influence over them, would doubtleſs have taken the fort, as I hear there were 4 or 500 ſeamen, and many others equally intrepid, and acquainted with military affairs. But as it ſeems no ſuch extremities were intended, after they had ſhewn many inſults to the effigy, they retired from the fort gate to the bowling green, the paliſades of which they inſtantly tore away, marched with the gallows, &c. into the middle of the green, (ſtill under the muzzles of the fort guns) where with the paliſades and planks of the fort fence, and a chaiſe and 2 ſleys taken from the governor's coach houſe, they ſoon reared a large pile of wood round the whole, to which ſetting fire, it ſoon kindled to a great flame, and reduced the coach, gallows, man, devil, and all to aſhes.

It is probable the contrivers of this expedition intended the whole affair ſhould have ended here; but while many of them were kindling the fire, a large detachment of volunteers making their paſſage thro' the other ſide of the paliſades, went on another expedition, and repaired to the houſe (lately known by the name of Vaux Hall) and now in the occupation of Major James, of the royal regiment of artillery!—This gentleman was one of thoſe who had unfortunately incurred the reſentment of the public, by expreſſions imputed to him. It is ſaid he had taken a Leaſe of the houſe for three years, and had obliged himſelf to return it in the like good order as he received it; it had been lately fitted up in an elegant manner, and had adjoining a large handſome garden ſtored both with neceſſaries and curioſities,—and had in it ſeveral ſummer houſes; the houſe was genteely furniſhed with good furniture; contained a valuable library of choice books, papers, accounts, mathematical inſtruments, draughts, rich clothes, linen, &c. and a conſiderable quantity of wine and other liquors.—The multitude burſting open the doors, proceeded to deſtroy every individual article the houſe contain'd,—the beds they cut open and threw the feathers abroad, broke all the glaſs & china, tables, chairs, deſks, trunks, cheſts, and making a large fire at a little diſtance threw in every thing that would burn—drank or deſtroy'd all the liquor—and left not the leaſt article in the houſe which they did not deſtroy——after which they alſo beat to pieces all the doors, ſaſhes, window frames and partitions in the houſe, leaving it a meer ſhell; alſo deſtroyed the ſummer houſes, and tore up and ſpoiled the garden. All this deſtruction was compleated by about 2 o'clock. The imagined cauſe of reſentment, operated ſo powerfully, that every act of deveſtation on the goods of this unhappy gentleman was conſider'd as a ſacrifice to liberty.——Many military trophies, even the colours of the royal regiment, were taken and carried off triumphantly.

The ſpirit of the people, not only of this city and colony, but of the neighbouring colonies, knowing how much depended upon our behaviour, was highly raiſed; and great numbers came from the country, and parts adjacent, to attend the important criſis: Some returned home ſatisfied with our firmneſs, and determined to maintain their freedom in their reſpective places of reſidence, & aſſiſt us, if their aſſiſtance ſhould be neceſſary. But many who came from diſtant parts, choſe to ſtay till our affairs were ſettled into ſomething of calmneſs and ſecurity—We had notice from all the country round, that upon the leaſt requiſition, they would come by thouſands to our aſſiſtance; every one was anxious to be ſecured againſt the impoſition of the Stamp Duties, and they required it of the magiſtrates and men of influence in town, in peremptory terms, that they ſhould inſiſt upon ſome ſecurity againſt that act, or elſe the reſentment of thoſe friends to liberty who came to aſſiſt us againſt the Stamp Act, would be as terrible to us as the act itſelf: Menacing letters were wrote to the Governor, in caſe he would not deliver up the Stamps, or promiſe not to diſtribute them—The people grew furious, the magiſtrates were alarm'd—they waited on the Governor, as did many other principal gentlemen: At laſt he delivered and publiſhed in writing by the Secretary, "that he would not diſtribute or meddle with the Stamps, but reſerve them till the arrival of Sir Henry Moore, and deliver them to him."—This did not ſatisfy the people——they fear'd ſome deception and were hardly reſtrain'd by the magiſtrates.—The Governor declared the ſame thing, and got it atteſted by ſeveral gentlemen of the town, and puniſh'd in Print.—But ſtill the populace were diſſatisfied, and declared the Stamps ſhould either be delivered out of the fort, or they would take them away by force, which would have been attended probably with much bloodſhed.—After a great deal of negociation, it was agreed that Capt. Kennedy ſhould be requeſted to take them on board his Majeſty's ſhip Coventry—and if he refuſed, that then they ſhould be delivered to the corporation upon their receipt and engagement to pay the value of them if they were either deſtroy'd or loſt out of the country.——Captain Kennedy was waited on—but peremptorily refuſed to take them, for which he gave his reaſons—and therefore they were on Tueſday evening, according to the ſtipulated terms, delivered to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and were depoſited in the City Hall, to the general ſatisfaction of the people, who have been ever ſince entirely quiet and peaceable—ſatisfied that none has either power or inclination to diſtribute them, or would be hardy enough to apply for, or uſe them if to be had.

It is expected that in a few days, all ſorts of buſineſs will be carried on in all public offices as uſual, without ſtamps. Your humble Servant, G——

P. S. I muſt not omit mentioning one more circumſtance, which is an alarming one—on Saturday and Sunday night laſt while the people were in commotion, the cannon on caſtle battery, and the king's yard were all ſpiked up, as were alſo many belonging to the merchants, in order to prevent any uſe being made of them for obtaining the ſtamps.

We hear from Antigua, that a ſhip from London for Jamaica, but put in to unload ſome goods for the merchants of Antigua, brot over three perſons, ſaid to be diſtributors of ſtamps for the iſland of Jamaica, &c. who were in ſo great a hurry to get to the ſpot where, with impunity, they might rob and tear from the inhabitants of thoſe iſles their money and liberties, that they offered any price for——ſail to go down immediately to Jamaica.

|| Vide page 170 ¶ Vide page 182. ‡ Vide page 211. ** vide the Circular Letter & Margin page 180 †† Vide Page 277 §§ Vide the Stamp Act pa. 53

See page 277

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.

An Agreement of the same Kind, with that of New York, relating to the Importation of Dry Goods, &c. from England, is now on Foot here.

On Friday and Saturday last, the Dreadful Pfalt and Second Days of November, our Bells were rung muffled, and other Demonstrations of Grief shewn.

Capt. Adams from Barbados, left Bridgetown the 5th of October, when the Stamped Paper for that Island was not arrived.

We hear from Georgia, that neither the Stamp Master, nor Stamp Paper had arrived there the 30th ult.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

Last Week Col. Croghan, and Capt. Gordon, arrived here from Detroit; the former left this Place last February, and proceeded to Pittsburg from thence he went to Illinois, with a small Party, and there made Peace with the Indians.

Since our last sailed for London, the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, with whom went Passengers Major James and his Lady.

The Stamped Paper that Capt. Davis lately brought over, is now lodged in the City Hall; it is contained in 7 Boxes, amounts to about one Ton and a half; and if sold agreeable to the Act, it's said would fetch more than that Weight in Silver!

A certain Gentleman, who by his Dress is supposed to be an Officer on board one of his Majesty's Ships of War, seeing the glorious Spirit of Liberty among the People, expressed himself as follows: THOSE who desire to carry the STAMP-ACT into Execution, ought to send to *Holland* for *Erasmus*,* for 'tis impossible for Flesh and Blood to do it."

* *The Tomb of Erasmus, in full Posture, made of Copper, is erected on a stately Pedestal at* Rotterdam.

NEWPORT, November 11.

By several Vessels from Charlestown, South-Carolina, we learn, That there was an Exhibition in that Place on the 18th ult. in Token of a general Detestation of the Stamp Act, &c. A Gallows was erected, on which the Effigies of a Stamp-man, the Devil, and the Head of Lord B—e, in a Boot, were suspended. On the Gallows these Words were affixed; "*Liberty and no Stamp Act.*" The Stamp man hung in the Center, with this Advertisement on his Breast: "*Stamp Paper sold here for ready Money only.*" On his Back, "*He who dare pull this down, had better have a Mill-Stone tied about his Neck, and cast into the Sea*" At the Back of the Stamp man was placed the Devil, with this Label in his Hand, "*Push on S——y, ruin your Country, for Money is your Motive.*" Lord B—e's Head in a Boot graced the Front, with these Words round the Neck, "*Behold, my Countrymen, the just Reward of a bad Minister.*"—— The Effigies were exhibited on the Gallows the whole Day to the great Pleasure of the Inhabitants in general, then taken down and carted through the Streets until they came to the St—p m n's Door, (where they supposed the Stamped Paper was lodged) broke his Windows, then proceeded to the Suburbs of the Town and consumed the Effigies, amidst the Acclamations of a large Concourse of People.

George Saxby, Esq; the South-Carolina Stamp-Distributor, has resigned that Office.

BOSTON, *November* 18.

Yesterday Capt. Marshall, in the Ship Boston Packet, arrived here in 8 Weeks from London, the Prints by him are not so late as those by the Packet, and contain nothing material.

'Twas said in England, the STAMP-ACT would certainly be repealed, as the Trade to America was greatly diminished, and many of their Manufactures out of employ.

The Capts. Scott and Bruce were to sail for this Place in a few Days after Capt. Marshall.

Saturday Evening Capt. Davis arrived here in 7 Weeks from Falmouth—A Gentleman who came Passenger has bro't a Print of the 21st of Sept. but contains no News—The Pratt, Freeman, and the Betsey, Bass, arrived at Dover the 18th of Sept.

The great Disturbance and Uneasinesses in America, on account of the Stamp Act, had not reached England when Capt. Davis sailed.

It is rumoured from Westhoosick, that a thousand hearts of sturdy Oak, are this day to begin their march to the *north sheep walk*, in order to propose a few modest queries to Gov. *Pepperell* concerning the nature of perjury, which if not answered intirely to their satisfaction, it is said, they intend safely to convey him in company with his *prime conductor Gurad Negroeful*, Esq; to the upper *Coloni*, there to remain during the winter season, for the more convenient and thorough washing, airing, cleansing and bleaching their brains and whole bodies, which are now sho't by some sober people to be a little on the lousy, muddy & maggotty orders. 'Tis also said, it will be recommended to those great personages to learn a more orthodox political creed and catechism against the next general election. Particularly that they be ready to subscribe a declaration that the ten commandments given to Moses on Mount Sinai, are of greater authority than ten thousand of the dictatorial mandates of John earl of *Jackboot* or his creature *George Greendevil*.

In Captain Wentworth who arrived here last Week from Barbadoes, came Passenger Mrs. *Lucy Lorcom*, Chofort of the late Mr *Samuel Lorcom*, of that Place, Merchant, deceas'd.

Yesterday the Notes Scotia Packet arrived here from Halifax which Place she left the last Wednesday afternoon. We hear the Stamped Papers was delivered out there by one Hinchelwood, the only surviving — famous Distributor of that Species of Tyranny on the Continent. A large Party of Dragoons do nightly watch his Property and Carcase, in his greatest Protection.

Last Week an Account was given of the good Conduct of those who were concerned in exhibiting the Pageantry on the 5th of November Instant;—of the happy Reconciliation of two contending Parties at such Seasons,—of establishing an Union between them;—and of a handsome Collection made for them by a Number of Gentleman:— Since which the Chiefs agreed that the Money so collected should be expended in an Entertainment; accordingly on Monday Evening last a very grand Supper, denominated the UNION FEAST, was provided at the Royal Exchange Tavern, to which were invited some of the principal Merchants in Town and other Gentlemen, who, to countenance this Unity between such a great Number of Persons that had been in Parties for a long Time, gave their Attendance, and were elegantly entertained with a great Variety: After Supper, Loyal Healths were drank, followed by Toasts proper to the Occasion and present Day.—— The whole closed at Nine o'Clock in good Order.

Last Saturday departed this Life, in the 28th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Katharine Lyde*, the amiable Consort of Mr. *Edward Lyde*, of this Town, Merchant, and Daughter of *Joseph Gooch*, Esq; of *Milton*. Her Remains are to be interred To-Morrow at 4 o'Clock, the Weather permitting.

A PREDICTION,

Which can do no Harm; and if not literally accomplished, the *Publishers* promise never to make another.

IT is decreed, and the Oracles declare, that early in the great, the long wished for Year 1766, an universal Joy, such as hath never been known in N. America, shall be suddenly diffused thro' all Ranks and Orders of Men, from one End of this wide and extensive Continent to the other. This Joy will be in Consequence of the wise, good and gracious Measures now planning for the mutual and ever inseparable Interests of Great-Britain and her Colonies. These Measures will very strongly tend to perpetuate her glorious Empire in all Parts of the World. This Joy will by the common People be clearly demonstrated in the ringing of Bells, the brisk firing of Cannon and in the greatest Bonfires and Illuminations that have ever yet been seen here. Others more elevated in their Sentiments will as heretofore, give more solid Tokens of their Duty, Loyalty and Gratitude to the best of Kings.

[*The Letter to a Gentleman of eminent Station in this Province, containing some Strictures on a late Speech, came not in Season to be inserted in this Paper.*

As did likewise the Piece containing Encomiums on the patriotic Merchants and Traders of New York, for their late judicious Agreement relating the Import of Goods from Great-Britain till a Repeal of the Stamp Act; and recommending a like Conduct to the Gentlemen of this & the neighbouring Provinces in Trade.]

Nathaniel Appleton,

Is now Opening at his Shop in Cornhill, Boston.

A great Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Season, just arrived in Capt. *Marshall*, which he will sell exceeding Cheap for Cash only.

Public Vendue.

Country Traders, Shop-keepers and others, are invited to give their Attendance

TO-MORROW,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning;

At the Great Store opposite the Golden-Ball, Merchant's Row, near *Faneuil*-Hall, BOSTON:

At which Time will be SOLD by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

A large and valuable Assortment of English Goods, suitable for all Seasons of the Year, more particulary for the approaching Winter;——among which are,

BRoad cloths, kerseys, half-thicks, Duffils, frize, scarlet Plush, callimancoes, cambricks, corded dimothy clouting and napkin diaper,—damask and diaper tableing, spotted swanskin, silk and worsted crapes, womens stays, quilted petticoats, mens and womens worsted, thread, cotton and silk hose, felt & castor hatts.—A great variety of necklaces, fans and ribbons, mens scarlet and striped worsted caps, mill'd and cotton ditto, bed Rugs, worsted gloves, 3 qr. checks, ozenbrigs, silk and cotton laces, cord and braid, horn and metal buttons, &c. &c.

☞ The Sale to begin (*precisely*) at X o'Clock in the Morning. J. Russell, V. M'r.

To be Sold at Public Vendue on

THURSDAY next, at the Shop lately improved by *William Tyler Kilby*—— Brass Kettles, Iron Ware, Fire Arms, a Number of check Shirts, English Goods, &c.

☞ The Sale to begin at Three o'Clock Afternoon.

Just imported from *London*, and to be Sold by

JOHN PECK,

At his Shop opposite to Dr. *Austin's*.

A Choice Assortment of Druggs and Medicines, Chymical and Galenical, with all kinds of Grocery, cheap for Cash or short Credit. Also, most kinds of Surgeon's Instruments: Turlington's Balsam, Stoughton's and Daffy's Elixir, British Oyl, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's, Anderson's & Lockyer's Pills, Golden Spirits, Scurvey Grass, Lavender and Hungary Water, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Brimstone, Verdigris, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, &c. &c.

N. B. Smelling Bottles of all Sorts.——

Choice Muscovado Sugar,

by the Barrel, and Loaf Sugar of all Sorts, to be Sold at Messrs. *Cheever's* Store in King-Street.

Taken away from the Royal-Exchange Tavern on Monday Evening last,

through Mistake, a Cambler Cloke, lin'd with blue, and a Beaver Hat lin'd with Silk. Whoever have the same in Possession, are desired to return them to said Place.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a likely and well-built Ships, burthen'd about 140 Tons, already launch'd, and compleated finish'd, and may be equip'd for the Seas in three Weeks if desired. She is a burthensome Vessel, has fine Accommodations, and is of good Dimensions for the Carolina, West-India *or* European *Trade. She may be purchas'd partly with English Goods.*—— *Enquire of* Joseph & William Russell, *in* Providence.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Cambletts, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Lawns, Handkerchiefs, Hatts, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, a Brocade Silk Gown, and other Apparel, Watches, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

BRoad Cloths, Plushes, Callimancoes, worsted Caps, Mens Hose, Floor Carpets, 3 4 7 8 and yard wide Irish Hollands, 3 4 7 8 4 4 & 6 4 cotton Checks, Dowlas, Oznabrig, a variety of check Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, scarlet Thickset, Leather Breeches, coloured Thread, white ditto, Writing Paper, Stock Locks of various Sizes, Fish Hooks, Cafe Draws, &c.

N. B. Silver Watch, and a Suit of Broad Cloth Cloaths at private Sale, where constant Attendance is given at said Room.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

BRoad Cloths, Duffils, Halfthicks, Plushes, Irish Linnens, Furniture Checks, Shalloons, Callimancoes, silk and velvet Patterns for Jackets, silk and worsted Hose, Floor Carpets, Leather Breeches, Writing Paper, Mould Candles, a Side Saddle, Paper Hangings, Handkerchiefs, Mens Caps, Shoes, Mens and Womens Hatts, Wearing Apparel, House Furniture, &c. A Chaise Horse to be sold at 5 o'Clock Wednesday, P. M.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Stocking & Stern from Connecticut; Dickey from Annapolis Royal; Whitmarsh from Suranam; Phillips from Newfoundland; Roberts from North-Carolina; Gardner from Philadelphia; Hudson from Turks Islands; Hatch from Maryland; Atwood from Halifax; Bettenham from Jamaica.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last

Six Whites. ONE Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Eleven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 41 m. aft.	3	Friday, 59 m. aft.	6
Tuesday, 30 m. aft.	4	Saturday, 50 m. aft.	7
Wednesday, 16 m. aft.	5	Lord's-day, 41 m. aft.	8
Thursday, 2 m. aft.	6	DIVISION, 19 Day, 8 Night.	

40 Bute ‖ Saxby * Stamp Man † Governor Sales & Jared Ingersoll

Earl of Bute & Grenville (a) vide page 277 vide page 253

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of 280

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1765.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

The following Letter lately wrote by an eminent Merchant in London, *to a noble Lord in the present Miniſtry, relative to the diſtreſſing Situation of the Colonies, I doubt not will be highly agreeable to the Publick.*

My LORD, Dartmouth

IT gave me great Pleaſure to ſee in the publick Papers, you are nominated firſt Lord of Trade; it put me in mind of a ſimilar Occurrance in the late War, when the whole Continent of America were uneaſy at the Spiritleſs Meaſures, and fruitleſs Campaigns in the Back Country, which conſumed their Men without annoying the Enemy, the Commanding Officer could not get a Man raiſed by any of the Colonies.

A new Miniſter, by an animating Letter to each of the Provinces, gave a turn to their drooping Spirits; Men were immediately raiſed and ſupported; under Divine Providence the whole face of Affairs was changed, which iſſued in the Deſtruction of the French Power in Canada; and that Miniſter by all the People loved, and eſteemed as their great Deliverer.

Your Lordſhip likewiſe takes the Helm of Trade when our Commerce in America is in the utmoſt Confuſion, by the miſtaken Policy that directed the late Regulations; and I hope by the Bleſſing and Direction of the ſame Providence, you will be the means of retrieving the Commerce, the Harmony and Affection that once ſubſiſted, between America, and her Mother Country; to which they have naturally an affectionate and warm Attachment, and you will become the Object of their Affection, the Joy of their Heart, and the Subject of their Prayers, that the Divine Bleſſing may ever reſt on you, yours, and your Royal Maſter.

That our Commerce is diminiſhed, I can ſpeak from my own Knowledge; this Year I have ſent to America above £. 10,000 leſs than for ſeveral Years paſt, and it is univerſally the caſe with all our Merchants, which fixing them in London at 30, as I did in my Calculation to Lord Halifax, our London Exports are already diminiſhed £. 300,000; who ever may amuſe you with Entry's at the Cuſtom-Houſe, this is fact; and can you wonder that Thouſands of Poor are out of Work, and ripe for Tumult and Confuſion.—The Spitalfield Weavers are a recent Inſtance thereof.

The reaſon of diminiſhing their Imports is the Scarcity of their Medium of Commerce, and by their Inability to pay for what they have, they are obliged to ſend Specie to England; which taking the whole Quantity on the Continent is not near ſufficient to pay one twentieth Part of their Debts.

What Miſchief muſt then ariſe from their curbing Trade with the Spaniards; who take off the Surplus of American Proviſions, and is their only Reſource for Dollars.

This Inability to pay for their Goods, lays them under a Neceſſity to ſet up Manufactures of their own, which by degrees will improve, and in time rival ours.

The ſetting up Manufactures will take off their Attention from cultivating the Country, which they have no Encouragement to do unleſs Markets can be found for their Produce, that being already more than ſufficient for their own Conſumption.

The Burdens on the Fiſhery are numerous, but to give it a vital Stab, the French in return for the *three Pence* per Gallon laid on their Moloſſes, have laid a Duty of *eight Shillings* per Quintal on our Fiſh, bro't to their Iſlands. To ſee the greateſt Source of our Riches and Naval Power languiſh under ſuch a Stab, muſt grieve every Engliſhman. What Advantages will be gained by all theſe Meaſures? why a puny Sum brought into the Treaſury, collected at a vaſt Expence and being againſt the genius of the People, and contrary to the Liberty given them in their ſeveral Charters, makes them look on their Mother Country as Oppreſſors, rather than Cheriſhers of the Coloaies; this creates Animoſity and Hatred, and alienates the Hearts of a Million of People from the Adminiſtration: To your Lordſhip I will allude to a Text of Holy Writ, *Fathers provoke not your Children to Wrath, leſt they be diſcouraged*; and are theſe trifling Conſiderations?

There is a depth in Trade Policy, as well as State Politicks, and the Advantages drawn from America are to ariſe from Commerce, not from Taxes, therefore encouraging and promoting their Commerce is true Trade Policy: When the Duty of *three Pence* per Gallon was, contrary to all the Remonſtrances that could be made, and Arguments brought againſt it, laid on, the Miniſtry little thought the French would make Reprifals by laying ſo large a Duty on our Fiſh; which ſhould we take off the Duty on their Moloſſes, it is a Queſtion if they will alter.

The Stamp Duty is a heavy Burthen on thoſe Infant Colonies, and is like hanging a Weight on a little Finger becauſe it is born by a broad Pair of Shoulders.

Theſe Things you will eaſily admit have thrown the Commerce with America into Confuſion, I hope the reſtoring of it is an Honour reſerved for your Lordſhip, and that it may, is the ſincere Wiſh of

Your Lordſhip's

Obedient Humble Servant,

vide pa. 310

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE. Octo. 30.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Will now wave the Legality or Illegality of the Stamp Act; my Deſign is to propoſe a few Queſtions relative to the Conſequences ſo much dreaded.

1ſt. Can any one without Orders for that Purpoſe, appoint Diſtributors of Stamps in the Colonies, the legal Officers having reſigned?

2d. If any one has, or aſſumes that Power, muſt not alſo Under Diſtributors be appointed in every County, to provide with Stamps thoſe that may have Occaſion for them?

3d. Should any one ſuffer, for the Want of Stamps, in any remote County, may he not recover from the Chief Diſtributor, and he from his Conſtituent, ſhould any Proſecution be carried on after it has been notified in a legal Manner, by whoſe Authority the Diſtributor of Stamps has been appointed, and by Virtue of what?

4th. Is any one to ſubmit to the Stamp Act, unleſs he firſt knows there is a Stamp Act?

5th. Who knows that the Pamphlets containing the Stamp Act are better than defamatory Libels?

6th. How muſt the King's faithful Subjects here be informed of it, if not by a Proclamation?

7th. Have not all the Governors attempted to get ſomething like the Advice of their Council, in this dangerous and unprecedented Caſe?

8th. Have not all the Counſellors declined adviſing any meaſure parricidal?

9th. Is the ſuppoſed Stamp Act of a ſuperior Nature to the King's Right of ſucceeding to the Throne on the Demiſe of his Father?

10th. Did the L. Gov---r ſign in the Name of the late King any Patents, or other Papers of a public Nature, even long after Inſtructions had been received to proclaim the King?

11th. Was there any juſt Cauſe of accuſing of Diſaffection thoſe who inſerted the late King's Name in all Sorts of Deeds, before the Proclamation of G. the Third?

12th. But would it not have been a high Miſdemeanour in any one who ſhould have acted otherwiſe?

13th. Muſt the Stamps be of ſuch tranſcendent and magic Force, as to act before they exiſt; for they do not exiſt here before the conſtitutional Formalities have given them Life?

14th. May not any Printer, who before a Proclamation of the Governor, iſſued by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, ſtops his Preſs from the mere Panic, of the pretended Act, fear the Indignation of the Public, and the Reſentment of the Populace; for how will People be made ſenſible of their Rights, but by the Preſs?

NEW-HAVEN, November 1.

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives, of His Majeſty's Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New England*, in General Court aſſembled, taking into their ſerious Conſideration, that an Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, has been lately paſſed for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, &c. in the *Britiſh* Colonies and Plantations in *America*, find ourſelves diſtreſſed with the moſt alarming Apprehenſions, when we obſerve that grand Legiſlature to entertain Sentiments ſo different from ours, reſpecting what we ever reckoned amongſt our moſt important and eſſential Rights, as *Engliſhmen*.

The Conſtitution of the *Britiſh* Government, we eſteem the happieſt in the World; founded on Maxims of conſummate Wiſdom, and, in the beſt Manner, calculated to ſecure the Prerogatives of the Crown, while it maintains the juſt Rights and Liberties of the Subject. By Virtue of which Conſtitution, and the royal Grant and Charter of His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, the Inhabitants of this Colony have enjoyed great and ineſtimable Liberties and Privileges, of a civil and religious Nature, for more than a Century paſt; and more eſpecially under the auſpicious Government of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*. That royal Houſe have ever held ſacred and inviolable thoſe Rights and Privileges of their loyal Subjects in this Colony, derived to them as aforeſaid: In Return for which, the Princes of that exalted Line, have ever had, from this People, their ardent Deſires of all Happineſs to their Perſons and Glory to their Empire.

Inſpired with the warmeſt Sentiments of affectionate Loyalty and Duty, the Coloniſts have been ever ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes to the Service of their King and Country; and believing that His Majeſty's Intereſt, in this Colony, cannot be more firmly eſtabliſhed and perfectly ſecured, nor the Happineſs of the *Britiſh* Nation more effectually promoted by us, than in our full Poſſeſſion and continued Enjoyment of the Rights and Privileges of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, which we have not forfeited, but ought to hold, as *Engliſhmen*; and which are, if poſſible, rendered more ſacred and indefeaſible by the royal Grant and Charter aforeſaid, which we conceive to ſtand upon the ſame Baſis with the grand Charters and Fountains of *Engliſh* Liberty; and as the aforeſaid Act ſtands, as we conceive, to deprive us of the moſt intereſting, important and eſſential of thoſe Rights which we hold moſt dear, and cannot (on any poſſible Conſideration) be induced willingly to part with; we are therefore filled with the moſt ſenſible Grief and Concern, and think it a Duty we owe to His Majeſty, to the Nation, to our Selves, and to Poſterity to expreſs and declare the Senſe we have reſpecting the Rights and Privileges which we may juſtly claim, and humbly hope to enjoy under His Majeſty's gracious Protection and Government; and do therefore declare and make it known in the following Declarations and Reſolves.

1. In the firſt Place, We do moſt expreſsly declare, recognize and acknowledge His Majeſty, King GEORGE the Third, to be lawful and rightful King of *Great-Britain*, and all other the Dominions and Countries thereto belonging; and that it is the indiſpenſable Duty of the People of this Colony (as being Part of His Majeſty's Dominions) always to bear faithful and true Allegiance to His Majeſty; and him to defend, to the utmoſt of their Power, againſt all Attempts againſt his Perſon, Crown and Dignity.

2. That this Colony, or the greateſt Part thereof, was purchaſed and obtained, for great and valuable Conſiderations, and ſome other Part thereof gained by Conqueſt, with much Difficulty, and at the only Endeavours, Expence and Charges of our Forefathers: And that thereby conſiderable Addition was made to His Majeſty's Dominions and Intereſt. And that, in Conſideration of ſuch Purchaſe, &c. as aforeſaid, His Majeſty King Charles the Second, in the 13th Year of his Reign, did, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, declare and grant unto the Governor and Company of this Colony and their Succeſſors, That all and every of the Subjects of him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, which ſhould go to inhabit within the ſaid Colony, and every of their Children which ſhould be born there, or on the Sea in going thither, or returning from thence, ſhould have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects, within any of the Dominions of the ſaid King, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if they and every of them were born within the Realm of *England*.

3. That the free, natural Subjects of *Great Britain*, born within the Realm of *England*, have a Property in their own Eſtates, and are to be taxed only by their own Conſent, given in Perſon, or by their Repreſentatives; and are not to be diſſeized of their Liberties or free Cuſtoms, ſentenced or condemned but by lawful Judgment of their Peers. And that the ſaid Rights and Immunities were granted to and eſtabliſhed on the Inhabitants of this Colony by the royal Grant & Charter aforeſaid; and therefore are their Rights, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever.

4. That the Conſent of the Inhabitants of this Colony was not given to the ſaid Act of Parliament perſonally or by Repreſentation, actual or virtual, in any Senſe or Degree that at all comports with the true Intendment, Spirit, or equitable Conſtruction of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution.

5. That His Majeſty's liege Subjects of this Colony have enjoyed the Right and Privilege of being governed by their General Aſſembly in the Article of Taxing and internal Police, agreeable to the Powers and Privileges granted and contained in the royal Charter aforeſaid, for more than a Century paſt; and that the ſame have never been forfeited or any Way yielded up, but have been conſtantly recognized by the King and Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

6. That, in the Opinion of this Houſe, an Act for raiſing Money by Duties or Taxes, differs from other Acts of Legiſlation in that it is always conſidered as a free Gift of the People, made by their legal and elected Repreſentatives. And that we cannot conceive that

* ſuppoſed to be Mr Deberdt

Lieutenant Governor & Mr Pitt. 11111111 Vide page 53

the People of *Great-Britain*, or their Representatives, have Right to dispose of our Property.

7. That the only legal Representatives of the Inhabitants of this Colony, are the Persons they elect to serve as Members of the General Assembly thereof.

8. That the vesting an Authority in the Courts of Admiralty (as in said Act is provided) to judge and determine in Suits relating to the Duties and Forfeitures contained in said Act and other Matters foreign to their accustomed and established Jurisdiction, is, in the Opinion of this House, highly dangerous to the Liberties of His Majesty's *American* Subjects, contrary to the Great Charter of *English* Liberty, and destructive of one of their most darling Rights, that of Trial by Juries; which is justly esteemed one chief Excellence of the *British* Constitution, and principal Bulwark of *English* Liberty.

9. That it is the Opinion of this House, that the said Act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties, &c. as aforesaid is unprecedented and unconstitutional.

10. That whenever His Majesty's Service shall require the Aid of the Inhabitants of this Colony, the same fixed Principles of Loyalty, as well as Self Preservation (which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with His Majesty's Requisitions) will, together with the deep Sense we have of its being our indispensable Duty, (in the Opinion of this House) ever hold us under the strongest Obligation which can be given us dutifully most chearfully to grant His Majesty (from Time to Time) our further Proportion of Men and Money, for the Defence, Security, and other Services of the *British America* Dominions.

11. That we look upon the Well Being and greatest Security of this Colony to depend (under God) on our Connexion with *Great Britain*, which we ardently wish may continue to the latest Posterity. And that it is the humble Opinion of this House, that the Constitution of this Colony, being understood and practised upon, as it has been ever since it existed, is the surest Band of Union, Confidence, and mutual Prosperity of our Mother Country and us; and the best Foundation on which to build the Good of the Whole, whether considered in a civil, military or mercantile Light. And of the Truth of this Opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on Speculation only, but has been verified in Fact; and, by long Experience, found to produce (according to our Extent and other Circumstances) as many loyal, virtuous, industrious and well-governed Subjects, as any Part of His Majesty's Dominions; and as truly zealous and as warmly engaged to promote the best Good and real Glory of the Grand Whole which constitutes the *British* Empire.

TO BE SOLD,

By S. A. Otis,

At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock;

NEW Flour, and *Philadelphia* Iron
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon, Pepper, Starch,
Mustard, Bohea Tea,
Whale & Spermaceti Oyl,
Choice Dumb Fish,
Cod and Mackrel Hooks and Lines, &c.

BEst Pistol Powder,
Shot, Window Glass,
3d 4d 6d 8d 10d and 20d Nails
Steel, Allum, Copperas,
Ticklingburg & Osnabrigs
Twine,
English Duck No. 1 to 4.
Russia Duck, and
Cordage.

Saml. Eliot,

Has imported in the Captains *Deverson* and *Shand*;

A fresh Assortment

of *English* and *India* Goods; a

Great Variety of Winter Goods

particularly,

Which he is determined to sell at the very lowest Rates, both by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, just above the Market. Where may be also had, Bohea Tea and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and fashionable Assortment of Looking Glasses, &c. &c.

John Taylor,

At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge:

HAS imported in the last Ships from *London*,

An Assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

ALL Persons who owe Monies to Mr. James Rivington, of New-York, *are hereby desired (as speedily as may be) to pay the same to* Benjamin Kent, *in* Boston, *Esq; Attorney to the said* James Rivington.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON;

BEST *Bohea and Hyson* TEA,

Spices of all Sorts, Salt-Petre, Brass 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes, Boxes Young and Durham's Mustard, Powder and Stone Blue, and best French Indigo, Poland Starch, Wines in Quarter Casks, choice Stone Lime, Rappee Snuff, a compleat Assortment of China Glass and Delph Ware, Gross of Apothecaries Phials, Salt Fish, Copperas, Florence Oyl, Pins No. 4 & 12, japann'd Ware, Chimney Tyle, Mahogany Tea Chests, and many other Articles, cheap for Cash.

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Customers and others, That he has imported from *London* per Captain *Hunter*, a general Assortment of *English* Goods, particularly such as are suitable for the Season; which he sells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap —Also Paper Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Gunter Scales and Dividers; West-India Pilots; 9 leaved Charts; Mariners Compasses and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilson's Epitomes; also a Number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges.

BOSTON, November 9, 1765.

HAVING received a Request from a Number of the Proprietors of the Township of *New-Boston*, so called, lying Back of *North Yarmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, to call a Meeting of said Proprietors, to act upon the following Articles, viz.

To consider of, determine and do what may be proper to confirm the Transactions of the Propriety in Time past, the Books and Papers being destroyed.

To grant such Sums of Money as shall be necessary to pay the Arrears of the Propriety, and to defray such other Charges as have arisen and may arise in building and finishing the Mills, and what else may be thought proper to be done for the Benefit of the Proprietors.

THESE are therefore to Notify the Proprietors of said Township, to meet at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the Tenth Day of *December* next, at Three a Clock Afternoon, for the Purposes aforesaid, and also to chuse a new Clerk if they think proper, and to grant the old one such Allowances for his past Services as they shall see meet.

WILLm. STORY, Pro'rs. Clerk.

To Jonathan Ashley, *Jun'r. one of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land called* The Gore, *which was granted to the Proprietors of* Fall-Town, *and lies adjoining to* Bernardstown *original Grant East, to* Deerfield *South, to* Colrain *West, to the Province Line North.*

Whereas Application has been made to me the Subscriber by *Thomas Williams, Jonathan Ashley, Jonathan Ashley*, jun. *Joseph Bernard*, and *Bridget Burt*, Proprietors of said Tract of Land, requesting a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of *January* next, at the House of *David Hoit*, Innholder, at One of the Clock.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, and Treasurer for said Proprietors.—2dly. To agree upon some Method for laying out said Land, to each Proprietor his Part.—3dly. To raise any Sums of Money necessary for defreying the Charges which shall arise, and do any that may be necessary to lay out or settle said Lands.—4thly. To agree upon some Method for calling a Meeting of the Proprietors for Time to come.

THESE are therefore to direct and impower you to notify the Proprietors of the aforesaid Tract of Land to meet at the Time and Place above mentioned, and do what they think proper upon the before mentioned Articles. And this shall be your Warrant therefor.

Elijah Williams, Just. Pac.

Deerfield, October 26, 1765.

IN Pursuance of the Directions of the above Warrant to me directed, I hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the above described Tract of Land, that they meet at the Time and Place above mentioned, to act on the above Articles. *Jonathan Ashley*, jun'r.

NOTICE *is hereby given to those Persons who were Licenced to sell Tea, Coffee, and China Ware, for the County of* Suffolk, *the Year past, That the Subscriber will give his Attendance at his House in Sudbury-Street, on Monday and Tuesday the 18th and 19th of this Instant* November, *in order to receive the Duties that have arisen on said Articles.*

J. EN COTTON.

N. B. *A Number of People not having settled with the Former for more than Eighteen Months past, begs their punctual Attendance.*

The STAMP ACT to be Sold by

EDES and GILL.

Ame & Elizah. Cuming,

Inform their Customers, and others,

That they have Removed from their Shop the Corner of Queen Street, to one lately improv'd by Mrs. *Anna Adams*, opposite the Old Brick Meeting House;

Where they have to sell just imported,

YEllow-ground Brocades, white figured Tabby; brown Paduasoy; green mantua Silks; black, coloured, plain, flowered and spotted Sattens; pelong ditto; large fringed Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Ballhadine Silk; Padusoy Satten; Sarsenet and figured Ribbons; Fans; newest fashioned French Necklaces and Earings; Stone Earings and Necklaces; Garnet ditto; Sleeve Buttons, paste, Hair, knee and stock Buckles; Hoop Broaches; long hose Buckles; horn and Tortoishel Combs and Cases; Tooth Brushes; Wash Balls and Cases; French Chalk; Powder Boxes and Puffs; plain and scented Hair Powder; Almond Powder; Bags for Hair; Mens and Womens silk and worsted Hose; Men and Womens silk Gloves; Womens Kid and grained Lamb ditto; womens Lamb and Kid Mitts, Mens Buck and Deaskin Gloves; Velvet Masks; Silver Head Flowers; white and silver, purple and silver, and pink and silver Tippets; Silk Trimings of all colours; grey Ermine, white and spotted with red and white and spotted with black ditto; Brussels Mecklin and Blond Lace, black bone Lace; Coxcomb Lawns; Cambricks, Threads, Pound Pins, Footings, Silk Laces, printed Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Cap Wire, Muslin Gauze, plain flowered and corded Cargut, chipt and Sattin Hatts & Bonets, flower'd Mode, Patches, Court Plaister, Message Cards, Patch and Snuff Boxes, Silver Thimbles, Scissors black and white Eagles Sattin and Stuff Shoes, Muffs and Tippets, Stock Tape—Hungary Water, Salvolatile, Eau de Luce, Soughton's Elixer, Teeth Tincture and Powder, Tincture for the Tooth Ach—Tammies, Callimancoes, &c.

CASH for FLAXSEED,

Given by *Robert Bell*; Inquire at *Lewis* and *Bant's* Shop in Cornhill.

To be Sold by *Joseph Palmer* and Company, at their Store on *Minot's* T,—A few Hogsheads of choice Sugars.

TO BE LETT,

A House in King-Street; Inquire of the Printers.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Company of Cushing *and* Newman, *are desired to come to a speedy Settlement with the surviving Partner*, Jonathan Cushing, *who Notifies his Customers, That the Business is carried on at the same Shop as usual—Where may be had, a general Assortment of European Goods, suitable to all Seasons—cheap for Cash.*

TO BE SOLD,

At Warehouse, No. 4 on the Long Wharf, adjoining Mr. Savage's;

New Flour, and *Philadelphia* Bar Iron—and a few Barrels of extra fine Flour for Paste.

TO be Sold by Public Vendue, by Order of the Superior Court, on Tuesday the 10th Day of *December* next—All the Real Estate of *Samuel Allen*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, consisting of a Dwelling House and Land, situate in Ann Street, *Boston*; also Household Furniture, &c.—The Sale to be at said House, at Three o'Clock P. M.

We the Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Thomas Hutchinson, *Esq; Judge of Probate, &c for the County of* Suffolk, *to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr.* Joseph Badger, *late of Boston, Potter, deceas'd, represented Insolvent; and six Months being allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.*——GIVE NOTICE, *That we shall attend that Service at the House of Mr.* Thomas Hubbart, *in King Street, Boston, on the last Tuesday in this and five following Months, from six to Eight a Clock, P. M.*

SAMUEL BOWNE,
JOHN GORE.

October 26th, 1765.

Choice dumb FISH, to be sold at *Wheelwright* and *Barnard's* Cooperage, at Oliver's Dock.——ALSO, *Jamaica* and Merchantable FISH.

See the Stamp Act page 53. & Vide Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2.